

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 30.23

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

Copyright, 1916 by the Proprietor.

January 15, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 57 2 p.m. 63
Humidity 67 48

January 15, 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 45 2 p.m. 48
Humidity 79 67

3124 日一十初月二十年卯乙

SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1916.

大拜禮 號五十月正英港香 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
\$36 PER ANNUM

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

PLOT TO EMBROIL ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

SCARCITY OF FOOD IN GERMANY.

Admissions by the Minister of Finance.

THE TSAR ON THE PEACE QUESTION.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

CONDITIONS IN GERMANY.

SCARCITY OF FOODSTUFFS ADMITTED.

January 14, 1.55 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, in the Prussian Diet, Dr. von Lenz, the Minister for Finance, in asking for the authorisation of an issue of \$150,000,000 Sterling Exchange Bonds, declared that it was false to say that Germany was unable to bear the burden of the war any longer. He admitted the scarcity of foodstuffs and the higher prices of milk, butter and fat, but he said the highest point was already reached. He announced huge increases in individual and company income taxes.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

HERR LEIBNECHT EXPELLED.

January 14, 1.55 p.m.
The German Socialist Party has expelled Herr Leibnecht, owing to "his continuous gross offensives against his duties as a member."

RUSSIA'S DETERMINATION.

TSAR'S MESSAGE TO THE TROOPS.

January 14, 2.00 a.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, the Tsar, in a New Year address to the forces, pays a tribute to their glorious self-sacrifice in harassing the enemy and checking his invasion. "Remember our beloved Russia cannot be assured of independence or develop her resources without gaining a decisive victory." Consequently there can be no peace without victory which must be achieved at whatever pains.

BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

A PLOT TO EMBROIL THE NATIONS.

January 14, 1.55 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, the British Ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring Rice, has revealed to Mr. Lansing a plot to embroil Great Britain and the United States. Numerous letters from a fictitious address in Toronto, signed by an alleged British Colonel, have been mailed to the United States, urging Americans to enlist in the British Army.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

ENEMY TRADING.

NEW BILL PENDING.

January 14, 1.55 p.m.
A Bill dealing with enemy companies and firms trading with Great Britain will be introduced in the House of Commons next week.

MILE END ELECTION.

"LIGHTS UP" THE CRY.

January 14, 1.55 p.m.
The election cry at the Mile End bye-election is "lights up" on behalf of Mr. Pemberton Billing (the Independent candidate) who advocates an adequate aeroplane guard for London.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

MILITARY HONOURS.

SERVICES TO COUNTRY REWARDED.

January 13, 2.40 p.m.
A Gazette of 55 pages of military honours has been published. It includes all ranks of arms, also a number of nurses, and many Australasians and Canadians, honoured with Companionships of the Bath, and St. Michael and St. George, Distinguished Service Orders, Military Crosses, and Distinguished Service medals.
The following are Commanders of the Bath:—Lieut.-Generals E. A. H. Alderson, Charles L. Woodcombe, Major-Generals St. Leger Barber, A. Wilson, Edward L. Hakin, John E. Gough.
Crosses of St. Michael and St. George:—General Sir H. C. O. Plumer.

The following are promoted Lieutenant-Generals:—John Lindsey Keir, Sir Henry S. Rawlinson, E. H. H. Allenby.
Companions of the Bath:—Major-General Pirie, Surgeon-General Ford, Colonels R. B. Fell, Wallerstein, G. M. Heath, W. K. McClintock, L. A. Stopford, Scrase Dickens, C. H. James, F. L. Banon, M. G. Wilkinson, J. E. Bash, E. Dawson, C. T. Shipley, E. F. Brerton, B. S. Oxley, C. Ross, C. A. Fowler, W. H. Fasken, G. E. Nicholson, A. W. Cay, F. A. Macfarlane, N. M. Smyth, W. A. Liddell, Straubensee, G. S. Cartwright, H. Rouse, W. H. Smith (Ordinance), Right Honourable J. E. B. Seely, J. C. Chambers (Army Service Corps) C. E. Bodworth (Artillery), Station Assistant Adjutant General the Honourable M. G. Talbot, and Medical Officers B. B. Grayfoot, J. Maher, M. J. Sexton, J. J. Russell, E. G. Browne, W. C. Beever, H. M. Gray, Sir Bertrand Dawson, M. W. Russell.

There is a large number of Companions of St. Michael and St. George, including Colonel F. C. Manspratt, Lieut.-Colonels C. C. Leveson Gower, C. W. Tribe (41st Dragoons), J. A. Hamilton (Medicals), W. C. Anderson (1st Gurkhas), C. F. Templer, E. H. Cullen (34th Sikh Pioneers), Majors H. M. Craddas, W. W. Jendwine (Medicals).

Promoted Major-Generals:—Colonels C. W. Jacob, W. G. Walker.

There is a number of promotions to Brevet rank, many D.S.O.'s, and military crosses.

THE COMPULSION BILL.

MINERS' FEDERATION OPPOSED.

January 13, 3.30 p.m.
It is officially announced that the Miners' Federation had an overwhelming majority against the Bill, and it has been decided to call a further meeting to consider future action in the event of the Bill passing.

January 13, 6.20 p.m.
The miners' anti-compulsion vote was:—
Against 853,190
For 38,106
Neutral 25,240

FRENCH WAR LOAN.

A HUGE TOTAL.

January 13, 2.30 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that the complete returns of the French Loan show that the total is over six hundred millions sterling.

January 14, 3.15 a.m.
The total subscriptions to the French loans are six hundred and five million sterling.

January 14, 1.20 a.m.
In the Paris Chamber, M. Brisson said that forty millions sterling had been subscribed abroad, of which twenty-four millions came from England, towards the French loan.

WAR TELEGRAMS

RUSSIAN AND JAPAN.

GRAND DUKE'S CORDIAL WELCOME.

January 13, 3.20 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Tokyo, the Grand Duke Michaelovitch has arrived to convey the Czar's congratulations to the Emperor on the occasion of his coronation. He was met at the station by the Emperor, Princess Fushimi and Kunin, and all the high officials. He received the diplomatic corps in the afternoon, and dined with the Emperor at the Palace in the evening.

A BRILLIANT CEREMONIAL.

January 13, 9.40 p.m.
The Grand Duke George Michaelovitch had an audience at the Palace and it was a most brilliant ceremonial. He presented the Order of St. Andrew to the Emperor and the Order of St. Catherine to the Empress. The Emperor thanked him most cordially and decorated the Grand Duke with the Order of the Chrysanthemum. A banquet followed, with toasts. The Emperor emphasised the increasing respect and confidence between Japan and Russia. The Grand Duke, in acknowledgment, said that Japan's immense sympathy and assistance to Russia during the war had evoked unbounded gratitude and guaranteed a lasting friendship.

GREECE AND THE BALKANS.

FRENCH BLOW UP BRIDGES.

January 13, 3.20 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Salonica states that the French blew up the railway bridge at Demirhisar over the river Struma, as a precautionary measure.
In the Balkans the French blew up railway bridges at Demirhisar and Killinder as a military necessity.

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

MUCH ACTIVITY.

January 13, 4.55 p.m.
A Paris communique states that the Germans sustained two minor defeats in the regions of Somme and Champagne. It appears that the German poison gas at Forges blew back on the enemy trenches owing to a change of wind. The French batteries at the same time bombarded the Germans most violently.

FOUR AEROPLANES MISSING.

January 14, 1.10 a.m.
General Haig in a communique says the enemy exploded a mine near Givenchy, followed by a bombing attack, which was repulsed. To-day there was some hostile shelling at Givenchy, but generally it was quieter. Four of our aeroplanes sent out yesterday have not returned.

January 14, 1.20 a.m.
A Paris communique announces a violent bombardment in the neighbourhood of Lille, where the German trenches and shelters were destroyed. A German regiment entering Roye was caught by our fire. A German 4 inch battery was silenced on the plateau of Vaucelles. There were minor operations in Champagne and Argonne.

SIR ALI IMAM.

RECEIVED BY THE KING.

January 13, 5.55 p.m.
Sir Ali Imam has been received by the King at Buckingham Palace and has been made a temporary member of the Athenaeum Club.

GENERAL SMITH DORRIEN.

ARRIVES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

January 13, 5.55 p.m.
General Smith Dorrien has arrived in Cape Town.

MESOPOTAMIA CAMPAIGN.

QUESTIONS ASKED IN THE HOUSE.

January 13, 5.55 p.m.
In the House of Commons in reply to Sir John Rees, who suggested that the connection between India and Mesopotamia was distant, and the connection between Egypt and Mesopotamia might become closer, Mr. Tennant said he did not think it likely that the arrangement whereby the Mesopotamia expedition was controlled by the Raj would be altered.
(Continued on page 8.)

TELEGRAMS. NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The death is announced of Sir William W. Onslow.

Huge increases in individual and company income taxes in Germany are announced.

Sir Cecil Spring Rice has revealed to Mr. Lansing a plot to embroil Great Britain and the United States.

Sir Alexander McRobert has given to Aberdeen University an endowment of £750 yearly for a lectureship on pathology.

A Bill dealing with enemy companies and firms trading with Great Britain will be introduced in the House of Commons next week.

Two of the latest accidents, owing to the darkened London streets, include a Judge and a member of the House of Commons.

The German Socialist Party has expelled Herr Leibnecht, owing to "his continuous gross offensives against his duties as a member."

The election cry at the Mile End bye-election is "lights up" on behalf of Mr. Pemberton Billing, who advocates an adequate aeroplane guard for London.

The German Minister of Finance admits the scarcity of foodstuffs and the higher prices of milk, butter and fat, but says the highest point is already reached.

The Tsar, in a message to his troops, says:—"Remember our beloved Russia cannot be assured of independence or develop her resources without gaining a decisive victory."

Sir Thomas Holland, in an article published in the *Indiscon*, on the export of bones, points out the serious annual loss to India which is deficient in supplies of mineral phosphates.

The German Minister for Finance, in asking for the authorisation of an issue of £150,000,000 Sterling Exchange Bonds, declared that it was false to say that Germany was unable to bear the burden of the war any longer.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

De Villiers Theatre, at Kowloon—6 p.m.

Monday, January 17.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. meeting; noon.

Saturday, January 22.

The Races.—Last day for entries.

Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.—Drawing of debentures, at 11 a.m.

Wednesday, January 28.

Diocesan School and Orphanage.—Prize distribution by the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, at noon.

Friday, January 28.

Bellio's Public School.—Prize distribution by Lady May, at noon.

Saturday, January 29.

Ellis Kadonbe School.—Prize distribution by Hon. Mr. C. Severn, at 11 a.m.

Monday, January 31.

Queen's College.—Prize distribution by H. E. the Governor, at noon.

City Hall.—Piano Recital by Mr. Derman Fuller; 9.15 p.m.

Tuesday, February 1.

West Point Building Co., Ltd.—Meeting of shareholders, at 11.30 a.m.

Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd.—Meeting of shareholders, at 11.45 a.m.

Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.—Meeting of shareholders, at noon.

Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.—Meeting of shareholders, at 12.15 p.m.

Saturday, February 5.

Police.—Bazaar.—Annual dinner.

NOTICES.

LIFTS &

WAYGOOD-OTIS
ELEVATOR

FOR ALL PURPOSES

FOR QUOTATIONS APPLY TO THE SOLE AGENTS—
DODWELL & CO. LTD.
MACHINERY DEPARTMENT

OREGON PINE LUMBER.

LARGE STOCK OF ALL SIZES ON HAND.

UNION WATERBOAT CO., LTD.

CONTRACTORS TO HIS MAJESTY'S NAVY.

DODWELL & CO. LTD.

Telephone No. 41.

General Managers

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

New Scheme for Children's Early Endowment.—

Principal features: Small Premium. Liberal Surrender Value. No Medical Examination. Return of Premium in the Event of Death, and Numerous Options at the Age of 25.

Write for Pamphlet and Full Particulars to

DODWELL & CO. LTD., Agents.

ASAHI BEER.



TOKIO, JAPAN.

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE

SOLE AGENTS

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.

Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

NOTICE.

DRINK
ALLSOPP'S

BRITISH PILSENER
BEER.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK,
MACGREGOR

& Co.

WINE & SPIRIT
MERCHANTS.

15 Queens' Road Central.

NOMURA BROS.

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

16 Queens' Road, Central.

Opposite the Hongkong Hotel Buildings.

Electric Face Massage

A Specialty.

HOTELS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL
AND
GRILL ROOM.

Hongkong, July 14, 1914.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

PEAK HOTEL

1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

FIFTEEN MINUTES FROM PRINCIPAL LANDING STAGE.

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL AND TOURIST HOTEL.
Unrivalled for Comfort, Health and Convenience. Telephones in Every Room; prompt connection maintained by six lines to Central.
Moderate Tariff and Excellent Cuisine, Roof Garden and Social Rooms. European Runner meets Steamers.

P. O. PEUSTER, Manager.

GRAND HOTEL.

A first-class and up-to-date Hotel, most central location, within the vicinity of all the principal Banks.

Noted for the best Food, Refreshments, Accommodation and Cleanliness. Cuisine under European Supervision.

A first-class string Orchestra renders selections from 5.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.

Special monthly terms for residents and for shipping people.

For further particulars apply—

MANAGER.

Telephone No. 197.

Tel. Address "COMFORT."

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.

ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.

TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.

HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.

Tel. 373

Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA"

J. WITCHELL
Manager.

THE CARLTON HOTEL

PERFECT SANITATION.

High Class Accommodation for Families at Moderate Prices. Those desiring Economy combined with Comfort, Quiet and a Most Refined Home, Free from Household Annoyances, should inspect these Residential Quarters.

Luxuriously furnished Lounge, Drawing, Reading & Writing Rooms.

Under Personal Management of

O. E. OWEN, Proprietor.

ASTOR HOUSE.

From 1st January 1916, Board and Lodging from \$80.00 per month and upwards. Best Attention. Excellent Cuisine. Private Dining Rooms for Special Dinners.

Caterers for special tiffin and dinner parties at the Hotel, Clubs, or residences.

F. CROPHARD,

Manager.

THE PALACE HOTEL.

CORNER OF HANKOW AND HAIPHONG ROAD, KOWLOON.

THIS HOTEL HAS BEEN RENOVATED AND IS ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

PRIVATE AND RESIDENTIAL LOUNGE WITH

SALOON BILLIARD BAR.

PUBLIC BILLIARD BAR WITH FIRST CLASS TABLE.

ONLY FIRST CLASS WINES AND SPIRITS STOCKED.

F. E. HALL,

Proprietor

CENTRAL CHAMBERS.

(PRIVATE HOTEL, RESIDENTIAL ONLY)
Opposite ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL.

These Rooms have been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished throughout. They are specially recommended to Mercantile Officers, Tourists, Travellers and Local Residents, being most Centrally Situated, and also special Terms can be arranged with the Alexandra Cafe for full or partial Board. Single Rooms \$2.00 per Day or 40.00 per Month with attendance, Hot and Cold Water, Electric light, No Extras. Inspection cordially invited. Full particulars may be obtained either on the premises or at the Telephone 909.

Board and Residence from \$3.50 per day \$25.00 per month.

Grand Hotel de l'Europe, Singapore.
BEST SITUATED HOTEL IN TOWN.

EVERY ROOM HAS A BATH-ROOM; DRESSING ROOM ATTACHED.

MOST UP TO DATE SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

Under English Management.

H. R. WARING,
ACTING MANAGER.

NEW MACAO HOTEL,
PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.

The above Hotel was opened on August 1st, 1914, under new proprietorship and management. The Hotel now offers for Residents and Tourists, excellent accommodation. Large dining room facing the sea. It has been entirely renovated throughout and newly furnished; and is now up-to-date in every respect. Large and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements, Hot and Cold Baths, electric light and fans. Private and Public Bar and Billiards. Terms Moderate. For further information apply to THE MANAGER.

Tel. Add. "Phoenix"

THE MANAGER.

NOTICES

GRUICKSHANK'S COUGH BALSAM.

A VALUABLE REMEDY FOR COLDS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA AND ALL DISEASES OF THE CHEST AND LUNGS.
PRICE \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

MARTIN'S MIXTURE.

A SPECIFIC FOR INFLUENZA, HAY FEVER.

COLD IN THE HEAD.

PRICE \$1.00 PER BOTTLE

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

THE

JUNGNER ELECTRIC
ACCUMULATOR.

Strong, solid and compact. Iron and Nickel Electrodes with caustic potash in strong iron box. Minimum use of materials. May be charged a thousand times without lowering its efficiency; may be charged and discharged in minimum time and to its full extent without injury. May be kept unloaded for any length of time and is absolutely safe from self-discharging when left even a longer time loaded and out of use. Salt water has no injurious effect on the accumulator.

An ideal accumulator for any kind of lighting or ignition device.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ACCUMULATORS AND CELLS HAS JUST ARRIVED.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA:—

A. B. THE SWEDISH TRADING CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 171 YORK BUILDING (TOP FLOOR)

FRENCH LESSONS

C. MOUSSON

15, Morrison Hill Road

YOU WANT A MOTOR CAR?

ALL RIGHT.

PHONE 1036

THE EXILE GARAGE.

33-35 DES VOEUX ROAD,

Where You will get Expert Service and every Satisfaction

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.

NEW NOVELS AT \$1.75

THE DOUBLE SHADOW by William

Le Queux

BECAUSE OF THESE THINGS by

Marjorie Bowen

SAV BRIGGS V.C. by Richard Marsh

THE SON OF HIS FATHER by Edgewell

Oldham

FLOWER OF THE DUST by John

Ozdenham

BREAKING POINT by Michael Arden

Shaw

SHADOWS OF FLAMES by Amelia

Rives

THE END OF THE EARTH by Mary

Gaunt

PASSION & FAITH by Dorothy Gerard

OLD DELAWARE by Eden Philpotts

MUSLIN by George Moore

THE LITTLE FLAME by Maurice Hewlett

Ellis by Sir Philip James

OF MUMBAI BONDAGE by William

Somerset Maugham

THE CAPTURE OF DE WET

by P. J. Hampden

JAN HAMILTON'S DESPATCHES

FROM THE DAVIDARIES

THREE ROLLING STONES IN

JAPAN by G. Watson

4 MORE PEERS: Verses by H.

Belloc

MORALS FOR THE YOUNG by

Marcus

IN THE HANDS OF THE ENEMY.

Experiences of a Prisoner of

War

LES EMPIRES GERMANIQUES

J. L. de Lanesman

SPINDRIFT: Salt of the Ocean

Boothby

BOOK OF VICTORIAN PROSE &

POETRY—Mrs. Hugh Walker

APPLIED MECHANICS by E. S.

Andrews

THE SOUL OF THE WAR by

Philip Gibbs

THE NEW EMPIRE PARTNER.

SHIP: Defence—Commerce

Policy

WINTER'S PIE

by J. Bell

AEROPLANES & AIRSHIPS by W. Dommett

BELLE VIEW.

Shaukiwan Road, Telephone No 907.

Meals a la Carte.

BOWLING ALLEY

NOW OPEN.

W. GALLAGHER,

Manager.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1916.

OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

One Effect of the Blockade.

If they must remain blind to these things, we can readily understand why there are many people in Germany who retain a hopeful outlook on the German position and assert that Germany will be satisfied with nothing less than Poland, Belgium, Northern France, Asia Minor, the restoration of the German colonies and a few other odds and ends, not forgetting an indemnity large enough to recoup Germany for the cost of the war and replace German commerce for ever in the ascendant. These people are hearing rather less about nowadays. Half a pound of kreigs bread a day is beginning to have its effect in toning down their enthusiasm. We now hear more of the moderates who would be satisfied with peace terms on the basis of the status quo, while there are some even who have dared to say they would be satisfied with peace at any price. The conflict of ideas is growing bitter. In some quarters feeling is said to be intense, and this is emphasised by the arrests mentioned and the split up in the Socialistic camp. Further developments are worth watching.

Daily Press.

The Compulsion Bill.

According to Lord Derby's report there are roughly 650,000 single men, eligible for active service, who have failed to attest. Some of these may undoubtedly be regarded as shirkers, for in all countries there will always be found a certain percentage of the inhabitants who have a poor conception of public duty and fail to realise the responsibilities of citizenship. It is probable, however, that the larger proportion consists of those who honestly believed that they had sound reasons for withholding the offer of their services, and it is for the benefit of this class that the recruiting offices have been re-opened. The cables tell us that in all parts of the country there is a steady flow of men to record their willingness to serve. If this be the case there will be few remaining unaccounted for when the final returns are compiled. There is, however, no logical reason at this stage why even one man should be allowed to shirk his obvious duty and profit by the sacrifices of his more patriotic fellow-countrymen, and the Act will compel him to bear his share of the national burden with the rest. In these circumstances the Act may be regarded almost in the light of a criminal measure. Its sphere of action will be so limited that the tradition of voluntary service will, in its essential, remain unbroken.

China Mail.

"Better-class" Austrians.

The Golconda's voyage to London has been safely accomplished. No hostile submarine molested her. Whether the German and Austrian Governments were acquainted with the date of her departure from India, and issued instructions to the pirates of the Mediterranean not to torpedo her is, doubtless, unknown to Reuter's Agency. The five hundred "better class" Austrian women who have been repatriated from India have found the way home much longer than the way out. The majority of them, probably sent out to India from the port of Trieste, are returning to Austria via London and Flushing.

For a good solid meal a la Carte or Table d'Hôte with Wines & Liquors of the Best

ALEXANDRA CAFE.

NATURE'S HAIR WARNINGS.

Nature never strikes without warning,

But people as a rule put off.

It is when the pillow shows the truant hairs in the morning : when dandruff and scurf sprinkle the hair, when it is dry and brittle—that it is time to com-

mence AT ONCE using
**WATSON'S
RESORCIN HAIR WASH.**

PREPARED ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

電報并無其言事理要訪探大正新聞會報本

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Lee House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1916.

BRITISH TRADE INTERESTS IN CHINA.

With the departure of the Germans from Hongkong at least one popular local fear is dispelled. It has always been felt that if the Hongkong prisoners were to remain in their camp till the war was over, the moment peace was declared they would be allowed to troop back across the harbour and settle down to their old pursuit of seeking to absorb the best part of the trade of the Far East. Now, at least, one feels that these particular would-be commercial invaders will have some little trouble in returning. But when we are inclined to plume ourselves on this fact it is well to remember that all the Germans in China were not interned at Hongkong; that there are scores in Canton and hundreds in one or another of the treaty ports, to say nothing of the many who are wandering about in the interior, as busy as ever, far busier than ever—in seeking a market for their country's wares.

German firms whose names have been known in Hongkong almost as a household word have been enriching themselves, to the extent of millions of pounds, during the past few years, often through China's political troubles alone. Never has an opportunity for supplying arms been allowed to go by, and if we went the length of suggesting that local troubles have been fomented to this end, we probably should not be unduly blackening the German character. As with arms so with machinery, cutlery, railway material, cheap hardware, cheap jewellery, piece goods and every other commodity which the Chinese soul longs after. We have before pointed out that our enemy's liberality in the matter of "cumshaw" and long credits was a particularly convincing argument where the Chinese were concerned, and that it accounted for much of the enormous popularity of the Germans in this part of the world. Now it is no crime against the Germans that they should seek to outbid the British in the struggle to win over Chinese buyers. Before the war we all regarded them as perfectly legitimate competitors; regarded them, in fact, as to-day we regard the Japanese, American, Swedish or French traders who are seeking to establish their foothold in China commercially: without undue jealousy and not without a certain free and easy admiration, as people who are a great deal more wide-awake than we.

But things have happened which make that attitude an impossibility to Britishers, and all we want in connection with the Germans is to see them as far removed from our territory and interests as conveniently may be. We want neither to buy of them nor to sell to them. Still less do we desire to have them for trade competitors. We cannot force the Chinese to buy of us or not to buy of the Germans; we cannot force them to turn the Germans out of China. There is, however, one thing that we can offer our wares at such a rate and in such a manner that there would soon cease to be any inducement to the Germans to remain. But, in order to bring about that highly desirable state of affairs, far more combination among British traders would be necessary than has hitherto been shown, and far more help must be given to those traders by the British Government than has yet been given. Germany—as we have said a dozen times—has succeeded, even as other foreign nations out here have succeeded, largely by influence. The German commercial traveller who comes to a Chinese city to open up a market for his firm's goods finds his consul holding out both hands to help him. The consul takes him among the leading Chinese, introduces him here, there and everywhere, and loses no single opportunity of lightening his task for him. Would a British consul do all this? The average British consul has much to recommend him socially; is not infrequently "a good fellow" who can talk well on any subject save business, and, out of office hours, is a most popular man. But will all this further British trade interests? As a rule the trader who calls at a British consulate has the felicity of either being made to feel his own social inferiority or else of knowing that the consul is "pumping" him for trade information—not for the benefit of British trade but in order to acquire easily-gained statistical information for the next consular report. If our consular service can do nothing better for the national interests than this, we may as well give up the struggle in the trade war against Germany, and take our punishment lying down.

A Bright Outlook.

From all that one can hear, money is at the moment abundantly plentiful among the Chinese of the Colony. In fact, it is said that the conditions in this respect are brighter than they have been for many a year past. One of the principal causes for this satisfactory state of affairs is said to be the steady influx of money from California in connection with the placing of contracts there by local Chinese merchants. But whatever the reason, the fact is decidedly gratifying, especially in view of the early approach of Chinese New Year—often an anxious time for the Chinese business man. The present indications of prosperity are not, however, confined to the Chinese, for there is ample evidence to show that commercial conditions are good for practically everybody just now. The activity on the local Stock Exchange, consequent on the rise in value of the shares of local Companies, is proof of that. And if further verification of the statement is desired it can readily be had from visiting commercial men, who are unanimous in saying that trade conditions here are far and away brighter than in any of the other Far Eastern settlements. The outlook for the future is good, too, for although there may be a temporary slackness caused by the unrest in neighbouring territory, it is certain that the expected influx of Chinese will greatly enhance property values in the Colony. Considering that the Empire is waging the biggest war in history, it is wonderful, to say the least of it, that such a healthy buoyancy can be recorded. There were those who, eighteen months ago, predicted the most doleful consequences for the Colony from the war. Actual experience has completely discredited these prophets of evil.

A Great Imperialist.

Yesterday was the 71st birthday of one of the cleverest statesmen and greatest Imperialists of our day. We refer to the Marquis of Lansdowne. In recent years he has figured mostly as the Leader of the Opposition in the House of Lords, where he was always a thorn in the side of the Liberal Government. But it is for his masterly control of foreign affairs while a member of the last Unionist Cabinet that he is best known and will be remembered in the future. His administration at the Foreign Office was conspicuous for the number of Treaties of arbitration which he arranged, and it must be remembered that he negotiated our agreements both with France and Japan. He has also held office as Secretary of State for War, and, of course, he was formerly Viceroy of India and Governor General in Canada. His life has certainly been one spent in the service of the Empire. To-day we find him, in the evening of his life, once again occupying "Cabinet rank." Who would have ventured, two years ago, to predict that Lord Lansdowne would in the near future be found holding office in a Ministry which contained Mr. Lloyd George and a couple of Labour members? No one but a madman. But then, no one—or very few—foresaw the war. That has made all the difference, to be sure.

POLICE RESERVE UNIFORMS.

It is notified that sealed tenders in duplicate, which should be clearly marked "Tender for the supply of Police Reserve Summer Uniform," will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until noon of Friday, January 21, 1916, for the supply of the undermentioned summer uniform, which is to be completed by March 15, for the Hongkong Police Reserve. More or less 430 drill uniform suits. No tender will be received unless the person tendering produces a receipt to the effect that he has deposited in the Colonial Treasury the sum of \$100 as a pledge of the bona fides of his offer, which sum shall be forfeited to the Crown, if such person fails or refuses to carry out his tender. Should the tender be accepted, the following order has been made by the Governor-in-Council under Sections 3 and 4 of the Importation and Exportation Ordinance, 1915:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

New Rules Notified.

The following order has been made by the Governor-in-Council under Sections 3 and 4 of the Importation and Exportation Ordinance, 1915:—

The following rules shall be added to the rules made by the Governor-in-Council under the above Ordinance on the 6th day of January, 1915, and published in the Gazette of the 7th January, 1915:—

30. These Rules shall not apply to intoxicating liquors as defined in the Liquors Consolidation Ordinance, 1911, or to raw opium as defined in the Opium Ordinance, 1914.

31. Rule 7 shall not apply to letters, parcels and other articles exported by means of the post, but the Postmaster General may in his absolute discretion refuse to forward any article posted on the Colony until the sender produces a permit to export the said article.

32. Passengers' baggage containing nothing but personal effects and travellers' samples may be imported and exported without a permit or licence unless the Superintendent of Imports and Exports requires a permit to be obtained.

DAY BY DAY

THE TEEF OF LIBERTY ONLY GROWN WHEN WATERED BY THE BLOOD OF TYRANTS.—Bertand Shaw.

The Weather.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 45; fine. (1915, 40 clear).
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 56; fine. (1915, 46 clear).

The Mails.
Canadian Mail—Closes per a.s. Sado Maru at 8 a.m. to-morrow.
Siberian Mail—Closes per a.s. Luchow at 5 p.m. to-day.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1/11 5/16.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the anniversary of the death of Sir John Moore (1809).

Douglas Co. Sailings.
The sailing of the s.s. Haimun for Coast ports on Tuesday has been cancelled, as the steamer is going into dock. The new s.s. Haimun takes her place.

Rent Collector's Loss.
A good haul has, presumably, been made by a servant girl employed by a Chinese rent collector, of 39 D'Aguiar Street, she having absconded simultaneously with the loss of clothing valued \$37 and jewellery valued \$310 being discovered.

Transferred.
It is notified that Lieutenant Richard John Stevenson was transferred from the Hongkong Volunteer Reserve to the Engineer Company, Hongkong Volunteer Corps, with effect from the 17th December, 1914.

Land Sale.
An important sale of Crown land takes place at Au Tau Police Station on January 20, when 1,211.87 acres of land at Pingshan will be sold. The upset price is \$12,120 and the Crown rent \$15 for the first five years and \$12.12 thereafter, subject to re-assessment.

Possession of Opium.
A Chinese when going on to Ping On Wharf was stopped by a Revenue Officer and, on being searched, was found to have under his coat 15 tials of opium dross valued \$19.50. Defendant said he picked it up on the wharf several days previously. A fine of \$100, or, in default, two months' imprisonment, was imposed.

Glass Stealing.
The stealing of glass from unoccupied premises in the Colony is going on in a large way, and in view of the very high price of glass just now this is both a lucrative business for the thief and a serious loss to property owners. A man who was brought before Mr. Hazeland this morning, charged with stealing two large panes of glass, was fined \$15 and sent to prison for a month.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE PRUSSIAN DIET.

The Russians.

It seems clear enough now, that the Germans' position, round about Chernovitz, if not on the Eastern front generally, is reaching desperation point. They have had yet one more of their attacks badly turned back, leaving their trenches in the occupation of the Russians, and are now thrown back on an expedient which it was not, perhaps, difficult to foresee: that of bringing up Austrian and German troops (in apparently enormous numbers) from the Balkans. Indeed it is said that the Russians have even been withdrawn from the French front. This is but one more proof that Germany, to win on the lines which she has been following, required anywhere from ten to twenty million troops. Could she have accomplished her end even then? That is at least open to debate. As matters stand, it was a foregone conclusion that, sooner or later, she would be driven to the desperate dragging of men back and forth from one front to another, becoming day after day a little more like a rat caught in a big trap. We have maintained from the beginning that if this was destined to be, in cant phraseology, "a war of attrition," Russia must indisputably be the victor; and it seems highly probable that she is yet going to show Europe that, at need, she can wear out half a dozen countries like Germany.

The Situation in Germany.

As with the recent meeting of the Reichstag, so with the opening of the Prussian Diet; the prevailing note is "We are giving the Allies a tremendous thrashing, and undoubtedly we are going to win but—" Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's "but" is indeed a sinister one for the Prussians. Reuter himself indulges in a dry chuckle on the subject. "Then came a bombastic review of Germany's achievements, as a prelude to the announcement of an additional income-tax and other increases in taxation." Another passage quoted is to the effect that "the entire manhood is capable of bearing arms." It seems to us that the entire manhood is doing, or trying to do, that already, and that the Chancellor's reference should rather have been to the entire boyhood. Following on all this, come some very pregnant admissions from Dr. von Lens, the Finance Minister. He, too, tries to carry matters off with a high hand; but a man needs more brassiness than even a German politician is capable of, in order to be able to ask the people to make bigger sacrifices than they have yet made without some sort of tell-tale tremor in his voice. Dr. von Lens will be good enough, no doubt; but he gives rather too much away in his eagerness to refill Germany's bare cupboard.

Other Wires.

There is no patrimony to Reuter this morning, nor does he chain himself down to wearing statements about that compulsion Bill. One German regiment he tells us, has been rather badly caught by French artillery, while another has had a taste of its own poison gas; the French Loan is a huge success and so, apparently, will the Australian recruiting crusade. The German Socialists have had yet one more quarrel among themselves and have told Herr Liebknecht, one of their stalwarts, that his services are no longer required. In America, the German plucking continues; in fact, but for the loss of life and damage to property entailed, one would say that it had almost reached the limit of ridiculousness. The most utterly childish form it has yet taken consists in the sending of bogus letters, urging Americans to enlist in the British army. And this is how Germany makes war.

1891.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending January 15th, 1891.)

The Dollar.

January 15.—"The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 3/5."

The Kowloon Land Building Company, Limited.

January 9.—"The following is the second report of the Board of Directors to the Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders, to be held at the Company's office, at noon, on Monday, the 19th inst. Gentlemen.—The Directors now submit to you a General Statement of the affairs of the Company, and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1890. The profits amount to \$5,678.38 derived principally from interest and share certificate fees. The sum of \$1,000 has been written off preliminary expenses, together with all other charges including Directors' Fees, Agents' Commission, etc., leaving a balance of \$1,466.58 to be carried forward to the credit of the new Profit and Loss Account. The Directors are pleased to be able to report that very satisfactory progress has been made by the contractor in the erection of the 16 houses on the company's property at Kowloon. A portion of them will be ready for occupation in a few weeks, and the remainder will be completed well within the contract time. One portion of the property it is proposed not to utilize for the present, until it is seen how the Terrace which is just being erected, lets. Directors.—Messrs F. Henderson and Ho Tung retire by rotation and offer themselves for re-election. Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. Thos. Arnold and R. Lyall who retire, and offer themselves for re-election. P. Byrie, Chairman."

The Germans.

January 10.—"We are pleased to notice that our German fellow colonists are not to be left behind when Hongkong celebrates its Jubilee. The members of the Club Germania, intend to give a concert in honour of the event, in their club rooms on Saturday evening the 24th instant, and as they constitute the leading musical element of the place a most enjoyable evening can confidently be looked forward to, for the hospitality and conviviality of the members of the Club Germania come only second to their musical abilities."

The Gazette.

January 12.—"It is notified in Saturday's Gazette that—H. E. the Governor, has accepted the resignation of Mr. F. A. Hazeland as Acting Clerk of Councils from the 1st inst., and has appointed Mr. A. M. Thomson to the post until further notice."

The Union Church.

January 12.—"The new Union Church, situated on Kennedy Road, was opened yesterday. Since the demolition of the old Union Church in Stanton Street the congregation have met for divine service in the City Hall pending the erection of the new structure, which is beautifully situated and commands a very pleasing site. The foundation stone was laid on the 10th April last year by Dr. Chalmers and has been built somewhat after the style of the old church, by Mr. Denison, C. E. Adjoining the church is a manse for the pastor, Rev. G. H. Bondfield, which the gentlemen will no doubt greatly appreciate. Mr. Bondfield presided morning and evening to large congregations and one feature about the service was the excellent choir which sang the choral part of the service in an appreciative manner."

Our Kaiser.

January 13.—"It is high treason at Berlin (says Truth) to mention the Emperor's health, and in spite of the strained 'liberty of the press' any editor who referred to the subject was liable to be quickly found himself hauled off to prison. It is, however, a matter which causes considerable and increasing anxiety in his Court circles. There is great reason to fear that the Emperor's health is so seriously affected that he will be unable to perform his duties for some time."

SHARE MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Up to the Minute.

Banks. —\$810, sales.
Douglas's. —\$115, buyers.
Indo-Chinese (Combined). —\$180, buyers.
Indo-Chinese (Preferred). —\$53, sellers.
China Sugar. —\$130.
Kowloon Wharves. —\$76, sales.
West Point. —\$82, buyers.
Yangtze Steamer. —Tls. 6, sellers.
Cement. —\$10, sales.
Langkai. —Tls. 37, buyers.
Watson. —\$6.85.
Anglo-Java. —Tls. 15, buyers.
Anglo-Dutch. —Tls. 6, buyers.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE ENEMY.

An Important Notification.

The following is published in the Government Gazette by the Colonial Secretary for general information:—

It has been decided that claims made from Hongkong against enemy Governments should be presented to the Foreign Claims Office through the Colonial Office, but that claimants may subsequently communicate direct with the Foreign Office Claims Office as to details, i.e., form of application, completeness of claim, etc.

The instructions to be followed in making such claims can be seen at this Office.

has been made to hold the Empress Frederick responsible for the affection with which her son is threatened because the Duchess of Kent died of a similar disease; but if the Emperor has inherited any fatal taint it must be from his father. It seems to have been introduced into the Hohenzollern family through the Empress Augusta, whose maternal grandfather, the Emperor Paul of Russia, was a man of disease, as well as a congenial lunatic—[Now, Labby, steady!]

Sir Nowell Salmon.

January 14.—"What grounds the obsequious toadies and sycophants of this very much up-side-down colony have for drawing up a grovelling address to Admiral Sir Nowell Salmon, with the intention of presenting the same to him on the eve of his departure from these shores is, we feel sure, as deep and as solemn a mystery to the worthy Admiral himself, as it is to us and all other sane and honest thinking men. That the address has been drawn up, and is now lying awaiting signature at the asylum for imbeciles—the Hongkong Club, is certain; but we hope Admiral Salmon will display the good taste and dignity becoming his high station and order the farce to be carried no further."

The Adventures of Johnnie.

January 15.—"A gallant tar named Johnnie Skinner, who with sorrow be it said, is a seaman on board Her Gracious ship Pascoco was called upon for 'dock' repairs under the supervision of Mr. Wodehouse this morning, and was moreover charged with having made a 'prize' of taking No. 245 last night contrary to the law of nations. Poor Jack met the orange-coloured 'Pole' in that high toned avenue, which has of late years been disguised under the name of Wellington Street, and then and there proceeded to direct him of that amount of 'the majesty of the law' which a coast and a cork hat are supposed to cover. Jack was not too cautious, and fear leading metal to the heels of the Jakob he soon 'leached up' at the P.O. and there his name unfolded, with the result that Johnnie was safely laid by the heels in H.M. hotel, and he assessed the same as follows:—\$2 for being drunk, \$6.33 for gawping at the 'Pole's' sword, and one shilling of silver to go as compensation for the trifling harm which the Emperor suffered of taking for several years a threatening alternative of 21 days' imprisonment to become serious. An attempt

TELEGRAMS.

OBITUARY.

Sir William Onslow.

General's Service to the "Telegraph".
London, Received January 15.
The death is announced of Sir William W. Onslow, formerly a Lieutenant in the 12th Regiment.

PATHOLOGY.

A New Endowment.

London, Received January 15.
Sir Alexander McRobert has given to Aberdeen University an endowment of £750 yearly for a lectureship on pathology, especially malignant diseases.

INDIAN EXPORTS.

A Serious Loss.

London, Received January 15.
Sir Thomas Holland, in an article published in the *Ladiman* on the export of bones, points out the serious annual loss to India which is deficient in supplies of mineral phosphates. The bones exported represent the annual removal of twenty-two thousand tons of phosphoric acid, while the grain exported represents a loss of twenty-five thousand tons. But while the bones are worth half a million sterling, the wheat is worth forty millions.

DARKENED STREETS.

Two More Accidents.

London, Received January 15.
Two of the latest accidents, owing to the darkened London streets, include a Judge and a member of the House of Commons.

THE HOTEL TRAGEDY.

Some Further Details.

Since we published our account of the tragedy at the Hongkong Hotel yesterday for their particulars have come to hand respecting the deceased, Sydney Godden. It appears that the deceased, who was 52 years of age, and who came East about a year ago, was well known in Canton and had been engaged during the past summer on Conservancy work on the West River in connection with the Kwangtung Government's scheme of flood prevention. He was on his way back to Australia, and had booked his passage by the *Nikko Maru*, which was due to sail from the Colony yesterday afternoon. During the day he went to the Public Works Department to take farewell of Mr. W. J. Cooper, to whom he had a letter of introduction.

Whilst there has not been discovered any real cause which would lead deceased to take his life, papers were found showing that he had had two sons killed in the war, one in France and the other at sea. Reference was also found in his papers to the disposal of his property. The inquest has not yet been fixed.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output for the current month is as follows:—

January	Tons
1	142
2	137
3	135
4	127
5	135
6	128
7	139
8	132
9	138
10	150
11	133
12	243
13	237
14	255
Total to 14th inst.	2,236
Daily average	159.71

THE SITUATION IN CANTON.

Two Bomb Incidents Reported.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Canton, January 15.
It is reported that there were three bomb explosions in our city yesterday, the 12th inst. At No. 18, Sai Ho Street, Old City, some workmen were engaged in making an excavation for the foundation of a new house on the ruins of an old one. Suddenly one of their pick axes came in contact with a buried bomb which exploded, fatally wounding two of the workmen. Nobody is able to account for the presence of this bomb, but it is evident that those who exploded it were innocent of any intention of so doing, as they were the only sufferers.

At about eleven in the evening of the same day, people living on or near the western Bank were startled by a violent explosion. Upon investigation it was found that a dynamite bomb had been set off in front of the Electric Light Works. Two men, a policeman and a coolie, were instantly killed and three others were severely wounded. The street was somewhat torn up and trifling damage done to the building in which the Electric Light Works and offices are located.

Shameen Makes Preparations.
Some years ago the authorities in Sham-en deemed it wise to erect a barbed wire blockade along the Canton sides of the island with the intention of having the wires electrified. This, however, was never done. They have now repaired the entanglement and have completed arrangements to have the electric current turned on at once. A small fort has also been erected on the British bridge to aid in the defence, if it be required.

Army for Shek Lung.
In view of the continuous disturbances along the course of the East River General Lung has sent Capt. Li Man-fu with 800 infantry to be stationed at Shek Lung. This place is considered one of the busiest and most important marts in Kwan-tung.

TRAINING NOTES.

This Morning's Gallops.

There was a larger crowd at the pony training at Happy Valley this morning, as to-day was recognised by the racing fraternity of the Colony as being one of supreme importance in the gallops, and an occasion which would give some indication of the capabilities of the subscription griffins. This morning was in reality a morning for weeding out the "duds," apparently few in number, judging from the display of form which they exhibited. Still the fact remains that some will have to go by the board, and it is unlikely that they will be allowed to participate further in the training. In some instances where the animal was a superb specimen, it seemed to lack that spirit to make a game attempt. Indifferent form, however, is not always the fault of the pony, the rider often being responsible, inasmuch as he fails to use initiative in bringing out the best in his mount, and, instead of nipping in the bud any signs of slacking, very often fosters this weakness under the mistaken impression that time will show improvement. It is just as easy, however, to err on the other side, as was seen this morning, certain of the riders revealing a serious lack of judgment, with the result that instead of training their griffins in easy stages, and nursing their best points, they over-exerted them, by going too strong in the first lap of a long run; thus by the time the appointed post had been passed the animals were beaten "to the wide." There is no doubt by this time owners know the worth of their possessions, and it is equally certain that good-bye has been said to many.

Notwithstanding, there were fifty or sixty gallops this morning, but indifferent times were shown on the whole. It would be invidious as yet to single out for special mention any particular pony, but in the majority of cases there is ample room for improvement. Better results will no doubt be seen in a fortnight or so, after careful and judicious training.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 10.15 a.m. to-day:—Typhoon in about 124 degrees Long. E and 12 degrees Lat. N., inclining northward.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Pers.s.s. Yingchow from Shanghai on Jan. 14—
Noyes Mr. W. D.
Ritchie Mrs. W. D.
Per s.s. Tean from Manila on Jan. 14.
Carried Mr. N.
Parr Mr. J.
Per s.s. Chiyo Maru on Jan. 14 from San Francisco etc.—
Allen E. E. Mr. A. d. Mrs.
Ashmead Mr. W. K.
Alkan Mr. H.
Berry Mr. F.
Burbank Mr. & Mrs.
Brown G. E. Mr. and Mrs.
Bull-ne Miss M.
Bailey B. Mr. and Mr.
Bianco Mrs. V. L.
Brown G. W. Mr. and Mrs.
Belt n. Mr. O.
Clemes Rev. and Mrs. S.
Conant Mr. H. A. R.
Callahan Mr. D. W.
Denson Capt. H. C.
Davis Mr. F.
Edson Mr. H. A.
Enders Mrs. E. A.
Glass Mrs. R. J.
Hiers Mr. H. H.
Hoyt Mr. W. H.
Gilmore Mr. and R. K.
Goldberry Mr. J. P.
Guterman Mr. F. W.
Hansley Mrs. A. C.
Hanley Miss K.
Hevering Mr. and Mrs. E.
Hevering Mr. K.
H-eberer Mr. P.
Hollabaugh Mr. F. A.
Jurika Mr. S.
Jefferson Mr. and Mrs.
Janin Miss L.
Jones Rev. U. S. E.
Kirschbaum Mrs. E. M.
McVenn Miss G.
McKee Miss F.
Mitchell Mr. C. C.
Lamit Mr. I.
Mandell Mr. and Mrs. G. H.
Myers Miss M. S.
McNorton Mr. A. D.
Nelson Col. and Mrs. C. E.
Osborn Mrs. E. B.
Pa sons Mr. G.
Phister Mrs. W. B.
Phister Miss M.
Pickham Miss H.
Razon Mr. B.
Reat Mr. S.
Reel Mr. and Mrs. J. H.
Snaith Mr. J. F.
Stryker Mr. J. B. B.
Saunders Mrs. A. C.
Scott Mr. E.
Schneider Mr. and Mrs. F. E.
Taylor Rev. & Mrs. S.
Thompson Mr. G. B.
Thompson Mr. & Mrs. S. W.
Weurman Mr. H. J. J.
Wyeth Mrs. J.
Wyeth Mrs. J. H.
Anderson Mr. A. S.
Barditt Mr. T. H.
Franklin Mr. A. R.
Fruin Mr. H. J.
Howard Mr. and Mrs. E.
Harvey Mrs. A. M.
Howard Mrs. H. S.
Jefferies Mr. and Mrs.
Pau Mr. K. P.
Woodhead Mr. C.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per s.s. Hitachi Maru for Japan on Jan. 14—
Ago Mr.
Besser Mrs.
Bramwell Mr. and Mrs.
Damersschickoff Mrs.
Endy Mr.
Hayashi Mr.
Hilton Mr.
Jereo Miss.
Lederna Mrs.
Ledesne Mr.
Majuard Mr.
McRobert Mr.
Iwanato Mr.
Near Mr.
Souter Mrs.
Sneider Mr.
Thomas Mr.
West Mr.
Yamada Mr.
Yoshida Mr.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

G.  R.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.
KOWLOON, VICTORIA, and the PEAK SCHOOLS Re-open on MONDAY, the 17th inst. at 9 a.m.
Hongkong, 14th January, 1916.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

SOME OF OUR

BY-PRODUCTS AND SPECIALTIES.

CORNER BEEF, CORNER PORK,
PRESSED BEEF, CLOKED HAM,
DRIPPING, LARD,
CORNER TONGUES, SMOKED TONGUES,
PORK PIES, GAME PIES.
WHICH CANNOT BE EXCELLED FOR QUALITY.



IZAL IZAL

THE UNRIVALLED DISINFECTANT
is the result of years of experiment and scientific research. The safest and most economical of efficient disinfectants mixes equally well with salt, brackish and fresh water.
ONE GALLON IZAL MAKES
400 GALLONS EFFICIENT DISINFECTING FLUID.
WHOLESALE AGENTS—
W. R. LOXLEY & CO., YORK BUILDINGS.

NOTICE.

THE HONG KONG HOTEL COMPANY LIMITED.

Seven hundred and fifty thousand Dollars \$5 per centum Debenture Loan.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above named Company are about to pay off 200 Debentures of the Company.

The Debentures to be paid off will be decided by drawing; such drawing will take place at the Hongkong Hotel on Saturday the 22nd day of January 1916 at 11.00 o'clock in the forenoon.

Holders of debentures are invited to attend the drawing. Due Notice of the Debentures intended to be paid off will be given after the drawing in accordance with condition No. 2 endorsed on such debentures.

Dated this 13th day of January 1916.
By order of the Directors.
J. H. TAGGART.
Acting Secretary.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SHANGHAI KOBE, and MOJI.

THE Steamship

"ITOLA."

having arrived from the above ports consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at consignee's risk and expense into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company Limited.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Agents.
Hongkong, 15th January 1916.

WONG TING CHAN,

Manager,

Canton.

SOFT FELT HATS

In the
Smartest -
Shapes and
Newest
Colourings

MACKINTOSH & CO. LTD.

ETC. ETC.

16, DES VOEUX ROAD

WM. POWELL, LTD.

Telephone 346.

ANNUAL WINTER SALE

COMMENCES MONDAY NEXT, JANUARY 17th

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

A Clearance of all old Pairs of Shoes, Evening Gowns, Wraps, Coats, Costumes, Millinery, Tweeds and Silk Taffetas at Greatly reduced prices.



NEW COLUMBIA DANCE RECORDS

JUST RECEIVED

A1307	TOO MUCH MUSTARD. (ONE OR TWO STEP)	PRINCE'S BAND
A5532	INTERNATIONAL RAG, HIGH JINKS. (HESITATION WALTZ)	
A5531	PUPPCHEN, Y COMO LE VA. (ONE OR TWO STEP TANGO)	
A1458	HED HAVE TO GET OUT. (ONE OR TWO STEP)	
A5541	HUNGARIAN RAG, HEART O' MINE. (HESITAT WALTZ)	
A5525	DREAMING, ISLE D'AMOUR. (HORN PIPE)	
1942	SOME REEL-ACCORDEON	

ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.
6, DES VOEUX ROAD. Tel. 1322

GILMOUR THOMPSONS

Royal Blend Whisky

Fit for a Prince



PRICE PER CASE 1 DOZ. OTS. DUTY PAID \$21.00

SOLE AGENTS

CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

WINE MERCHANTS

Tel. No. 153 6, Queen's Road Central Hongkong

LOG BOOK

(Continued from page 6.)

Mr. A. E. Monger, acting chief officer, Derwent, has gone second officer, same ship.

Mr. J. Brath has been appointed chief officer, Shingobong.

Mr. C. A. Abren has been appointed chief officer, Shipping.

Mr. J. Nesbit has been appointed third officer, Glenogla.

Shipping and Engineering.

Asborne.

The Japanese steamer Teahan Maru was reported ashore off Morrison Point, near Eching, on January 2. The Nanshan Maru was standing by and it was not anticipated that much difficulty would be experienced in getting her off.

Japanese Steamers Chartered to Foreigners.

The Asahi reports on the authority of the Japan Shipowners' Association—that forty-three Japanese steamers aggregating 139,000 tons are now under charter to foreign firms or individuals. Most of the vessels are engaged in ocean services.

The Peiho.

Up to the close of the year, the icebreakers in the Peiho had succeeded in keeping the Bar and river open to navigation as far as the Bund at Tientsin, though there were a considerable number of drifting floes in the river. The depth of water on Taku Bar was given as 15 ft. L.W.O.S.T.

Sourabaya's Floating Dock.

The 14,000 ton floating dry dock which was in 1913 towed from the Netherlands to Sourabaya, is to be exploited by a private company, a contract having been entered into between the Minister for the Colonies and Sourabaya Drydock Co. This company, which works a floating dry dock of its own and hired grounds with a water front and a repair harbour from the Government for its workshop in the new commercial harbour at Sourabaya, will now in addition lease the 14,000 ton dry dock. This arrangement guarantees adequate facilities for the docking and repair of ships in the port of Sourabaya.

Notice to Mariners.

Foochow district.—Notice is given that the following alterations have been made in the buoyage of the Kimpai Middle Ground, Min River.—The Kimpai Middle Ground Buoy has been discontinued. A black Buoy, to be known as the Middle Ground Lower Buoy, has been moored in 10 feet of water on the northern edge of the Middle Ground. From the Buoy, Rocky Head bears S. 80° W., distant 1.29 miles. A red Buoy, to be known as the Middle Ground Upper Buoy, has been moored in 12 feet of water on the southern edge of the shoal to the southward of Kwantao Village. From the Buoy, Rocky Head bears N. 61° W., distant 4.1 miles. All bearings given are magnetic, and depths are those of low water of spring tides.

Amoy Shipping.

(a) Under General Regulations.—Contrary to expectations, there is but a very slight falling off in shipping to Amoy during 1914 as compared with previous years. After a few days' dislocation immediately on the outbreak of the war, shipping quickly resumed an almost normal course, with the exception of the big coolie liners to and from Singapore, which are reported to have been sold or chartered for transport purposes.

(b) Under Inland Steam Navigation Rules.

The entries and clearances of steam launches to and from ports in the estuary and along the coast have again decreased somewhat, but the class of boats used in this trade seems to be improving. Passenger traffic.—The coolie traffic during the year has been an average one. Singapore took 50,011 and sent back 50,826. The coast ports account for 15,528 departures and 22,379 arrivals of Chinese passengers, and Hongkong respectively for 8,118 and 19,988. The excess of inward over outward passengers under the two latter headings is probably accounted for by coolies from Singapore having been transhipped at Hongkong or Swatow.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed.

Findon, Haddock, Kippers, &c.

ALEXANDRA CAFE.

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—(Subject to Alteration).)

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 15th Jan. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Foochow Kwongsang	Shanghai	Sun., 16th Jan. at 8 a.m.
HOIHOW & Haiphong	Takung	Mon., 17th Jan. at 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Tues., 18th Jan. at 8 a.m.
MANILA	Yuen-sang	Sat., 22nd Jan. at 3 p.m.
SPORE, Pang & Calcutta Chunsang	Shanghai	Sat., 22nd Jan. at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Choy-sang	Sun., 23rd Jan. at 8 a.m.
SPORE, Pang & Calcutta Ohsang	Shanghai	Tues., 25th Jan. at 8 a.m.
SPORE, Pang & Calcutta Namsang	Shanghai	Wed., 26th Jan. at 3 p.m.
		Tues., 1st Feb. at 3 p.m.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang," and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsung" and "Kamsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried. Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangon, Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei. Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kadt, Lanad, Davao, Sumporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan. For Freight or Passage.

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.



R.M.S.P. MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Subject to change without Notice.

HOMEWARD.

For Steamers. Date of Departure.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For freight and further particulars, apply to.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 10. Agents.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates. For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. Agents.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, Ltd.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS.

FORGE-MASTERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CON-

STRUCTURAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE

AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships,

Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of

Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 787 x 88 x 34' 6"

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons

displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most

efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-

HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.

50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes,

Rivets, etc.

AGENTS for—

JOHN L. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2

150 B. H. P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.

C.S. type Motor and Reserve Gear.

B.H.P. Paraffin 70, Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN

BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE

CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR

VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager can be seen between the hours of 11 a.m.

to 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 22.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
London & Marseilles via Ports	Suwa M.	N. Y. K.	27, Jan.
Marseilles via Saigon & Ports	Posthos.	P. Thomas	29, Jan.
London & Ports	Kunss	B. L. Ltd.	15, Feb.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San Fisco via S'hai & Japan etc.	Chiyo M.	T. K. K.	5, Jan.
Victoria, B.C., & Seattle etc.	Awa M.	N. Y. K.	25, Jan.
San Fisco via S'hai & Japan etc.	Persia M.	T. K. K.	3, Feb.
San Francisco	Tjisondari	J. C. J. L.	11, Feb.
San Francisco	China	C. M. S. S.	12, Feb.
San Fco via Manila & Japan etc.	Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	15, Feb.
San Fisco via S'hai & Japan etc.	Montesle	C. P. R.	16, Feb.
New York via Cape	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	29, Feb.
San Fisco via S'hai & Japan etc.	Egrement C.	D. & Co.	3, Mar.
San Fisco via S'hai & Japan etc.	Dairea M.	T. K. K.	10, Mar.
San Francisco	Karimoen	J. C. J. L.	13, Mar.
San Fco via Shanghai & Japan	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	14, Mar.
San Francisco	E. of Russia	C. P. R.	23, Mar.
San Francisco	S. of Japan	C. P. R.	5, Apr.
San Francisco	Tikembang	J. C. J. L.	11, Apr.
San Francisco	China	C. M. S. S.	14, Apr.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Empire	G. L. Co.	17, Jan.
Australian Ports via Manila	Changsha	B. & S.	28, Jan.
Australian Ports via Manila	Eastern	G. L. Co.	31, Jan.
Sydney & Melbourne via Manila	Hitchi M.	N. Y. K.	15, Feb.
Sydney & Melbourne via Manila	Aldenharn	G. L. Co.	23, Feb.
Australian Ports via Manila	Taiyuan	B. & S.	23, Feb.
Australian Ports via Manila	St. Albans	G. L. Co.	15, Mar.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

hanghai	Kwongsang J. M. Co.	16, Jan.
hanghai	Tikini	J. C. J. L.
Haiphong	Keio M.	O. S. K.
Tamsui & Keelung	Kaijo M.	O. S. K.
hanghai	Luchow	B. & S.
Bombay via Singapore etc.	Bombay M.	N. Y. K.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haimun	D. L. Co.
Anping & Tokao	Soshu M.	O. S. K.
hanghai, Moji & Kobe	Kirin M.	N. Y. K.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Kueichow	B. & S.
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Chunsang	J. M. Co.
Manila	Ytensang	J. M. Co.
Sandakan	Hinsang	J. M. Co.
hanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Andre L.	M. M.
Batavia, Sourabaya etc.	Banni M.	D. & Co.
Mauritius and South African } Ports		
hanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Salamis	B. L. L.
hanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Tosa M.	N. Y. K.
Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Miyazaki M.	N. Y. K.
Calcutta via Singapore etc.	Hokuto M.	D. & Co.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Colombo M.	N. Y. K.
Belawan Deli (Medan) & Swatow	Namsang	J. M. Co.
Batavia, Sourabaya etc.	Van S.	J. C. J. L.
Moji, Kobe & Yokohama	Borneo M.	D. & Co.
Java	E. of Japan	M. M.
Java	Tikembang	J. C. J. L.
Java	Karimoen	J. C. J. L.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP LINE.

FROM CHINA & JAPAN TO CANADA, UNITED STATES & EUROPE VIA VANCOUVER.

CALLING AT SHANGHAI, HAKODATE (Inland Sea), KORE AND YOKOHAMA.

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" — "EMPRESS OF ASIA"
16,850 Tons Gross Register—Quadruple Screw—Speed 21 Knots.

"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" — REDUCED FIRST CLASS FARES.
"MONTEAGLE" — INTERMEDIATE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" 2 FEB.	"EMPRESS OF ASIA" 20 APRIL
"MONTEAGLE" 16	"MONTEAGLE" 28
"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" 23 MARCH	"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" 15 MAY
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" 5 APRIL	"EMPRESS OF ASIA" 15 JUNE

For further information, Sailings, Guide Books, etc., please apply to
Calls at MOJI instead of HAKODATE. O. W. GRADDOCK.
General Manager, HONGKONG.

VESSELS DUE.

Agents.	Vessel's Name.	Tonnage.	Date Due.	From.
N. Y. K.	Awa Maru	12,500	Jan. 16	America
R. & S.	Changsha	2,269	Jan. 18	Australia
C. P. R.	E. of Japan		Jan. 23	Vancouver
N. Y. K.	Shidzuka Maru	12,500	Jan. 24	America
R. & S.	Oopack	3,333	Jan. 24	Batavia
N. Y. K.	Suwa Maru	31,000	Jan. 26	Yokohama
P. & O.	Kashmir	8,841	Jan. 27	Yokohama
P. & O.	Nellora	6,857	Jan. 28	Yokohama
P. & O.	Namor	6,694	Jan. 29	Yokohama
N. Y. K.	Kamakura Maru	12,500	Jan. 29	London
G. L. & Co.	Aldenharn	3,828	Jan. 30	Yokohama
N. Y. K.	Colombo Maru	31,000	Jan. 30	Yokohama
P. & O.	Nellora	6,857	Feb. 4	Yokohama
P. & O.	Nora	6,703	Feb. 5	London
C. P. R.	Montesle		Feb. 6	Vancouver
J. C. J. L.	Tjisondari		Feb. 7	Yokohama
N. Y. K.	Awa Maru		Feb. 9	Yokohama
P. & O.	Nauria	6,574	Feb. 11	Yokohama
P. & O.	Nauria	6,574	Feb. 11	Yokohama
N. Y. K.	Aki Maru		Feb. 13	Seattle
N. Y. K.	Kitachi Maru		Feb. 13	Yokohama
P. & O.	Wongara	8,350	Feb. 14	Yokohama
T. K. N.	Tenyo Maru		Feb. 15	San Francisco
N. Y. K.	Tango Maru		Feb. 16	Australia
T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	11,000	Feb. 19	San Francisco
P. & O.			Feb. 19	London
G. L. & Co.	St. Albans		Feb. 20	Australia
P. & O.	Namor	6,701	Feb. 24	Yokohama
P. & O.	Novara	5,850	Feb. 26	London
N. Y. K.	Tamba Maru		Feb. 27	Seattle
T. Y. K.	Anyo Maru	18,500	Mar. 1	San Francisco
N. Y. K.	Yokohama Maru		Mar. 6	Seattle
J. C. J. L.	Karimoen		Mar. 9	Java
N. Y. K.	Nikko Maru		Mar. 11	Australia
N. Y. K.	Tango Maru		Mar. 13	Yokohama
J. C. J. L.	Tikembang		Apr. 7	Java

TO SAIL

JAVA-PACIFIC LINE.

Regular Monthly Service between

JAVA, MAKASSAR, MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Sailing Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	From	Expected	Will Leave	For
Tjisondari	JAVA	7th Feb. 1916.	11th Feb. 1916.	San Fisco.
Karimoen	JAVA	9th Mar. "	13th Mar. "	do
Tjikembang	JAVA	7th Apr. "	11th Apr. "	do
Arakan	JAVA	8th May. "	12th May. "	do

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.

Managing Agents.

Hongkong, York Building

"GLEN LINE"
(McGREGOR, GOW & Co.) Ltd.

For Genoa only

The s.s. "GLENLOGAN"

Captain H. J. Henderson,

will be despatched for the above port on about

30th January 1916.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.

Agents.

Hongkong 13th January, 1916.

MOVEMENT OF STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The T. K. K. s.s. ANYO MARU will leave Hongkong on March 10, 1916. The T. K. K. s.s. TENYO MARU will leave Hongkong on Tuesday the 15th February 1916 at noon.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The Australian Oriental Line s.s. CHANGSHA left Port Darwin for Hongkong via Manila on the 6th inst. and may be expected to arrive on or about 12th January.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The C. P. R. s.s. MONTEAGLE arrived Vancouver on Monday the 3rd Jan. and leaves Vancouver on Tuesday the 11th Jan. due to arrive Hongkong on Sunday the 6th February.

The C. P. R. s.s. EMPRESS OF JAPAN due to Yokohama on Sunday the 15th Jan. at noon. Leaves due at Yokohama on Sunday the 16th Jan. at 6 p.m.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. s.s. SARDINIA left Singapore for this Port on the 14th inst. and will leave for the outward English Mail, and is due here on the 19th inst. at about daylight.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.
Hakama, Br. s.s. 4,810, A. D. Baker, 5th Jan.—Manila, 3rd Jan. Gen.—B.
Edna, Br. s.s. 865, D. Henderson, 7th Jan.—Manila, 3rd Jan. Gen.—B.
Tamsui, Br. s.s. 1,350, A. Baker, 10th Jan.—Gen.—B.
Telok, Br. s.s. 1,350, A. Baker, 10th Jan.—Gen.—B.
Telok, Br. s.s. 1,350, A. Baker, 10th Jan.—Gen.—B.

THE HONG KONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1916

DIPLOMACY AND BATTLE IN THE BALKANS

WITH AN ACCOUNT OF ITALY'S CAMPAIGN.

[By Frank H. Simonds in the American Review of Reviews]

I. The War Goes South.

In November the great Allied offensive in the West dropped to mere futile cannonading, the great drive was over, and it had amounted to a local success in Champagne and a smaller local triumph in Artois. The German lines had neither been pierced nor broken. On the other hand, the Germans, having brought many divisions from the Russian front, made desperate but unsuccessful attempts to regain lost ground. Aside from very minor incidental successes, a trench here, a hilltop there, they failed with heavy losses, and the deadlock remained.

On the Eastern front the life went out of the German effort about Brest. By mid-November German bulletins conceded the abandonment of some positions along the Dvina, the Russians claimed material successes on the south in the thin strip of Galicia remaining to them, including 120,000 prisoners, a ten weeks' bag. Everywhere they were on the offensive, but nowhere did their offensive yet achieve material results. But it was unmistakable that what had occurred in France after the Marne and the Yser was taking place in Russia. The Slavs, like the French, had escaped destruction, were beginning to come back, making their first pushes against the German positions, wholly similar to the first "nibbles" of the Allies in the West many months before.

German newspapers and military writers now recognized the fact that the effort to put Russia out of the running had failed. They recognised it by comments which showed Russia on the offensive and still determined to push the war. They recognised it by their comments on the new Balkan campaign, in which they agreed that the promise of "victorious peace" was now to be seen. In sum, in the West, November made it patent that any Allied intention to break through the German lines had failed completely of its greater purpose, despite local successes, and in the same fashion established the fact that the German campaign to eliminate Russia had equally definitely failed after far greater successes. To the deadlock in the West there had been added now the deadlock in the East.

Meanwhile, the great German drive to the Golden Horn occupied the attention of the whole world. In France a cabinet fell because of the failure of Allied diplomacy at Athens and Sofia. In Great Britain there was a political crisis, which ended without a change of ministry but in a re-making of military organisation, the first signs of which were the visit of Joffre to London and of Kitchener to the Mediterranean.

On the whole, the area of British discontent and disappointment was greater than ever before since the war began. Yet out of both the French and British crises there emerged unmistakable proof that the determination of the French and British peoples was unshaken, that there was no promise or thought of peace. In Britain France called her ablest man. Briand reaffirmed Viviani's pledge of war, until Alsace-Lorraine as well as Belgium was reclaimed, while Sir Edward Grey again repeated Asquith's famous declaration of the inflexible purpose of Britain to dictate peace on the ruins of Prussian militarism, when France had been freed and Belgium made secure.

From Germany by indirect and direct routes rumours of peace continued to flow, peace which was still described as "victorious," but peace founded on conditions discoverable only to German eyes and disclosing the growing longing of the German people for an end of strife. With these rumours came reports of suffering from food shortage, the description of new regulations to conserve food products, calumniating in the taking over by the government of all food supplies. Maximilian Harden's frank statement, "the German people is in distress," was the most tangible evidence of the situation. Even in the face of this, the world believed German security was exaggerated, but in it was found new Allied confidence that the British blockade was at last making itself felt positively as well as negatively.

Turning now to the main military operation, I shall try to describe briefly the apparent reasons for the third great German bid for decision, the march on Constantinople, the attitude of Greece, Bulgaria, and Roumania, the failure of Allied diplomacy and the progress of the campaign itself. I shall also summarise the Italian campaign, which was marked by very severe fighting particularly on the Isonzo front.

II. Germany's Purpose. Everyone is sufficiently familiar now with the two great efforts of German military strategy, to recognise both their character and their failure as means to end the war by decisive victory. The first blow, that at France, failed at the Marne and the Yser, but left all Belgium and some 8,000 square miles of France, the great industrial and mining regions, in German hands.

The second blow, against Russia, finally failed at Vilna in August, when the Slavs evaded the last and most dangerous enveloping movement, but this campaign left all Poland, the Courland, and a considerable portion of Old and White Russia in German hands—above 125,000 square miles.

Only England of the original foes had so far escaped any serious harm. The submarine campaign had failed. The Zeppelin raids had proved useless as military operations. Safe in her islands, Great Britain was following her ancient course and supplying the enemies of a continental foe with money, with supplies, with growing land forces, while using her fleet to suffocate the economic life of the enemy and to help sweep up his outlying colonies. As England had so far escaped injury, there could be no peace with her on German terms until Britain had been seriously hurt. How could this be done?

The only possible approach to Britain was through British colonies accessible by land. There were Egypt and India. If Serbia were conquered and Bulgaria enlisted, the road from Berlin to the Golden Horn would be open to German munitions and officers, and these would meet needs of thousands of Turkish troops lacking in arms, ammunition, or trained leaders. Once this help were supplied, Turkish attack under German direction might be directed against Egypt by Suez, against India by the valleys of the Euphrates and the Tigris. One campaign would revive the strategy of Napoleon, the other the memories of Alexander the Great.

For the British Empire the German have always rightly maintained that Suez is the most vital point, the "Heel of Achilles." To use their phrase, Egypt conquered, the Suez Canal closed, India would be isolated, British rule in North Africa destroyed. Turkish expeditions would be able to push east along the route of Mohammedan conquest to Tripoli, Tunis, and Algeria, and first British and then French and Italian colonial power would be imperilled, alike by invading armies and revolting subjects still faithful to Islam.

Under the shadow of such a catastrophe, before Egypt were lost or India menaced by invasion and by insurrection, already suggested in November reports, Britain might consent to make peace. To save her empire she might agree to betray her Allies, every German believes, implicitly in the legend of "perfidious Albion"—or she might persuade her stricken Allies to join in the appeal for a peace which would give Germany much in territory, but leave them territorially undiminished save in the case of Russia. For colossal indemnities German armies would agree to evacuate Belgium and France.

For ten years Napoleon had striven to reach Great Britain in his fight for world empire. To England he longed the responsibility for his final destruction, because Britain alone, immune from attack, could give financial and other support to his enemies. England was playing the same role again with the same success. The war had become a duel between Germany and Great Britain. If Great Britain were brought to terms Germany's other foes might be expected to seek peace, but unless Britain were struck, or at least threatened and terrified into a peace, then numbers, wealth, and sea power would ultimately win against William II. as they had against Napoleon.

Here is the foundation of German strategy. The campaign through Serbia to the Golden Horn is a blow aimed at Great Britain, an effort to strike at the foundations of the British Empire and compel peace by bringing to reason the one foe still free from any fears of German invasion or any wounds incident to German occupation. In going to Constantinople the German opened a new field and took on a fresh campaign, because it was the single avenue of approach to Britain and until Britain was reached, until the British Empire was threatened, it was clear to them peace was impossible.

It is necessary to recognise that German writers expected and expected that the threat will have the effect desired without a protracted campaign, they expect to make peace at Cairo, not Bombay; on the Nile, not the Ganges, but to understand the campaign it must be accepted as a blow at Great Britain, which is of small importance in the whole war, if it ends with the conquest of the Balkans or the temporary domination of Turkish Anatolia.

III. Bulgaria.

Two things combine to explain the Allied diplomatic disaster in the Balkans, the failure of the Gallipoli campaign and the complete misunderstanding of the Balkan situation, which was at all times the key to the diplomatic problem of the Balkans. The failure at Dardanelles resulted in a loss of prestige that was fatal, because, coupled with the Russian disasters and the deadlock in the West, it gave rise to the conviction that Germany was bound to win. The mistakes at Sofia left Serbia helpless and beyond reach of aid when the true Bulgarian purpose was disclosed.

Now the situation in Bulgaria resulted from two things. Its King, who was complete master, is a former Austrian subject who remains in sympathy and in loyalty Austrian. His ambition was to

make Bulgaria the Prussia of the Balkans and his hope was and is to be crowned "the Czar in St. Sophia, Czar of the restored Byzantine Empire." This ambition explains the Second Balkan War. It led to complete Bulgarian disaster, because Russia, hitherto the champion of Bulgaria, refused to support Ferdinand, permitted Roumania to attack Bulgaria, and thus brought the defeat, which led to the ignominious Treaty of Bucharest, by which Bulgaria was shorn of most of her conquests.

In this war Ferdinand had been driven by his own ambition and by the urgings of Vienna, which hoped to destroy the Balkan League, a Russian creation, to undermine Russian influence in the Balkans, and pave the way for Austrian advance through Serbia to Constantinople and Salonica. After the disaster Ferdinand might have lost his throne but for Austria aid, and which he promised to pay for at the proper time and has now paid for in full. But the great disaster to Ferdinand's hopes was a similar disaster to Bulgarian aspirations, founded upon the dream of regaining Macedonia which anciently had been Bulgarian, and occupying the Aegean coast from the Struma to the Maritima.

By the Treaty of Bucharest something over one million Bulgars were turned over to Greek, Serb, and Roumanian. For this treaty there was Russian warrant and no protest from London and Paris. Henceforth the task of the Bulgar was to regain lost provinces, to have vengeance on Serb and Greek. Until Macedonia and the Kavala-Drama district were regained, there could be no thought of permanent peace or friendly relations with his neighbors.

All this the Allied statesmen only partially grasped. After Turkey entered the war they came to the Balkan with a purpose to restore the old Balkan League by persuading Serbia to give up most of Macedonia and Greece, to surrender Kavala and Drama for promises of territory elsewhere. What Serb and Greek knew was that Bulgaria was pledged to the Austrians in any event and all the smooth promises and pledges of Sofia were merely to gain time. What the Allies would not recognize was that there was no hope in Sofia.

Accordingly they persuaded Serbia to make concessions, but Greece would make none, and Allied urgings resulted in a distinct loss of Allied influence. Kavala was a Greek town. The Drama district had been won by battle. Venizelos, in seeking to persuade his countrymen to yield these cities, lost his hold upon Greece. King Constantine, also the champion of the Germans, outmaneuvered the Allies by playing upon national desire to hold gained territory, largely Greek in population.

At the appropriate moment Ferdinand threw off the mask, mobilised his armies, and prepared to strike Serbia and stretch out a hand to meet the advancing Germans. The Allies, who had failed to see that this was bound to come, were taken unprepared. They had no armies available to go to the aid of Serbia. They could only rely upon Greece, promise Greece provinces in Asia Minor and islands in the Aegean; but Greece had to weigh these against the immediate peril of Bulgar and German armies. Against the Allied promise she could also weigh the pledge of the Kaiser that a neutral Greece would not be troubled.

Thus Bulgaria struck. Greece failed to fulfil the mission expected of her and the ruin of Serbia became inevitable. Always, in attempting to understand the Balkan situation, it must be recognised that for long months Ferdinand continued to convince the Allies that for a price that they might offer, he would enlist with

them, that he deceived and fooled them completely, and at the proper time, having taken a post-horse from Turkey in the shape of the western bank of the Maritima, giving him a railroad on his own territory to the Aegean, proceeded to fulfil his promises to Austria.

IV. Greece.

In the case of Greece there was a distinct and decisive popular sentiment in favour of the Allies among the people. The King and his Queen, who was the sister of the Kaiser, were wholly German in their leanings, but Venizelos, the great Cretan statesman, was supreme in the Hellenic Parliament and the advantage was all with Allies.

This advantage they sacrificed when they attempted to restore the old Balkan confederacy and asked Greece to sacrifice a province to this end. Greece was ready to enlist, she was willing to fight for the Allies, but her enemy was Bulgaria. She knew that Bulgaria meant to take Salonica some day. She knew that Ferdinand was pledged to the Austrians. She realised that her future was imperilled if Bulgaria were increased at her expense. She had asked of the Allies that in return for her aid they guarantee her integrity and they had replied by proposing her partition.

Venizelos believed the price was worth paying in view of the gains in sight. He saw Allied protection against both Bulgar and Italian, and he recognised that the Italian already seated in Rhodes and the Dodecanese, as at Valona, was the true menace to Hellenism. He might have prevailed had the Allies now entering the Gallipoli campaign succeeded, but instead, while the Greek elections were still in progress, the King having dissolved parliament to prevent Greek enlistment, the Allied fleet met with disaster and the naval campaign was abandoned.

Venizelos came back to power, but only with the understanding that neither Kavala nor Drama should be surrendered. Again Greece was to be held, if the Allies were prepared to have done with the bargaining with Bulgaria. Serbia, now reorganised and ready, asked permission to attack Bulgaria and Greece would have followed. But the Allies hesitated, still believing Ferdinand was playing fair. While they hesitated the land operations at the Dardanelles were undertaken and led to new defeat. Instead of easy conquest there was instant check and permanent deadlock. Greek soldiers and Greek citizens beheld with amazement Anglo-French troops fighting against the troops they had defeated with ease two years before. In addition, to swell the account, German victories over Russia began to fill the world and the speedy elimination of Russia seemed in sight.

After the Allied defeat at the Dardanelles there is little reason to believe that there was any chance of enlisting Greece. The King, popular with the army, exerting great power in consequence, was committed to Germany. His people were still warmly in sympathy with the Allies, but only ready to fight if their own existence was insured, and this the Allies never did insure. They believed to the last that Greece would be forced to fight on their side in the remote contingency that Bulgaria took the Kaiser's shilling, and they refused to believe what Greece knew, that Ferdinand was already in the pay of the Austro-Germans.

When the crisis came, when Bulgaria mobilised, preparatory to attacking Serbia, Greece mobilised, too. Constantine was perfectly willing to have the army in his own hands. But when the Allies, having a few paltry thousands of troops available, invited Greece to go to the aid of Serbia, in advance of their coming, then the King

dismissed Venizelos. His own sympathies doubtless dictated his action, but who can blame any king, with Belgium's fate in his eyes, for declining to risk bringing upon his country the ruin that has afflicted Belgium?

Had the Allies taken the precaution to put 200,000 men in Salonica before Bulgaria mobilised, Venizelos might possibly have prevailed; the Greek people would not have been faced with the danger of fighting the Central Powers, with Bulgaria thrown in, before Allied troops had arrived. Not alone their own fortunes, not alone those of Serbia, but the political power of their best and truest friend in the Near East, Venizelos, was sacrificed by Allied blundering, which cannot be excused and can hardly be satisfactorily explained.

Greece did permit the Allies to send troops to the Serbs. She could only prevent it at grave peril, because all her coasts are open and a quarter of her population live on islands. She was at the mercy of the Allies, but here her assistance ended. Conceivably great Allied victories in the Balkans may enlist her, but such enlistment will probably come only after victory had made Greek help unnecessary. At the critical moment Greece might have thrown 250,000 troops into the field against Bulgaria and saved Serbia, but she would have risked all and she saw, first, that no considerable Allied troops were at hand, and, second, that, in a similar situation Belgium has been ruined, nay more, Serbia was about to be destroyed, because of trust in Allied promises.

V. Roumania.

Roumania's part in all the negotiations remains more obscure. Yet it is plain that under certain circumstances she might have been enlisted. Before the Russian disaster she had named her terms, Bukovina, Transylvania, the Banat. But Russia had claimed part of Bukovina for herself and a portion of the Banat for Serbia. While the negotiations proceeded Russian disaster arrived. With the disaster there was an end to Roumanian participation for the moment.

With the entrance of Bulgaria and the advance of the Austro-German armies, however, a new situation arose. Under Teuton hegemony Bulgaria now threatened to become the great power of the Balkans. She was resolved to take from Roumania the Dobruja districts seized by Roumania in the Second Balkan War. A victorious Austria, too, would mean the end of all hope of liberating the Roumanians of Bukovina and Transylvania.

In Bucharest the people were almost unanimously in sympathy with the Allies, with France and Italy, Latin sister-states. But the court was Germanic, the King a Hohenzollern, and German finance had long ago become predominant at the Roumanian capital and by its influence controlled many politicians, including the premier, Bratiano, Joneasa, playing the part of Venizelos in Greece, struggled to enlist his fellow-countrymen. But the Allies at Bucharest were eager that Bulgaria should be placed, in the opening days, and suggested Roumanian retrocessions. Roumania, like Greece, feared and hated Bulgaria because the Roumanians, like the Greeks, realised the immensity of Ferdinand's ambitions and the completeness of his devotion to the Austro-Germans. Much harm was done in Bucharest, as in Athens, by the effort to win concessions for a Bulgaria already gone over to the enemy, from nations that were still free to choose. The Roumanian riddle remains insoluble. Ostensibly Roumania has forced the German hand by refusing to permit the passage of German ammunition and troops through her territory, but she has also declined so far to permit Russian troops to go to

the aid of the Serbians. Her neutrality on the whole seems to have leaned toward the Allies and against the Austro-Germans, as shown by various bitter comments in Berlin newspapers, but Roumanian aid remains an Allied dream rather than expectation, and Roumanian neutrality the best possible eventuality.

Such, briefly, is the story of Balkan diplomatic campaigns in recent months which have led to a great Allied defeat. Germany won because she had Belgium in her hand to start with. The Allies lost because they never could recognise that Bulgaria was beyond their reach and wasted precious months in bargaining with Ferdinand, weakening their prestige in Bucharest and Athens. They lost, too, because their Dardanelles campaign was an absolute failure, destructive of prestige and military reputation.

Aside from Bulgaria all the advantage lay with the Allies. Both in Greece and Roumania the whole weight of popular sympathy was with them. In Greece the greatest statesman of the nation was in power and ready to aid them. In Roumania a conspicuous leader, Joneasa, worked for an alliance day and night. Russian disaster played in part. The failure in the West, the tremendous effort of the German agents, the lavish use of money, all contributed to the end. But the real explanation must be sought and found in the willingness of the Allies to listen to Ferdinand, the Coburg Czar, who showed himself the match and the superior of all the Allied diplomats. He tricked them and he deceived them. If he loses, his throne will be the price.

Even in Bulgaria the Allies possessed many friends. Russia was the hereditary friend. The statue of the Czar-Liberator still stands in Sofia, but Russia had failed to save Bulgaria in the Second Balkan war and had prevented the Bulgarian entrance into Constantinople in the First. At the least Ferdinand so believed, and Germany had now whispered the promise that if the German powers won, the Turk would leave Constantinople for Cairo and the Coburg would reign in the Byzantine Empire. Perhaps Ferdinand in his turn was tricked by this promise, perhaps he plans to change sides again, when he has won his Macedonian prize, but out of the Balkan diplomatic embroglio he emerges the dominant figure. His only rival is the Queen of Greece, the sister of the Kaiser, whose will has been supreme in Athens in a great crisis in the history of Hellenism and has been exerted not for Hellenism but for Teutonism. A victorious Germany could hardly fail to heed her claims for Greece.

(To be Continued next Week.)

Boy Scouts at Singapore.

Scout Captain Frank C. Sands is organising a Camp for the Boy Scouts at Singapore Free Press. He gets more training in the four days in Camp than in four weeks of ordinary training. But there is a little bit of the Camp costs money, and \$50 is rather a large sum to come out of one or two pockets. Only once before has an appeal been made for this object, three years ago, and though this is a bad time for additional appeals (and yet not so bad if one considers the large sums that were found for Christmas and New Year Festivities, the effects of which seem to have been long ago), it is just possible that ten men may be found to send a few dollars, not each in the Manager, Singapore Free Press for the very useful object.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1916

TELEGRAMS

THE MEXICAN MASSACRES.

Two Revolutionary Generals Captured.

(Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph.")

London, Received January 15. Reuter's correspondent at Washington says the State Department announces that the Americans have captured General Rodriguez, second in command of the Mexican Revolutionists, who are said to have murdered a British subject named Peter Keane. Orders have been given for his execution.

General Almeida and several other of General Villa's chiefs have also been captured. General Almeida was shot immediately.

Reuter's correspondent at El Paso states that Ex-President Huerta has died there.

Martial law has been proclaimed at El Paso. The police, American soldiers and civilians are rounding up the Mexicans with the object of evicting them from the city. There have been numerous fights, and many have been admitted to hospital.

THE ATTEMPTION COUNT OKUMA.

A Lucky Escape.

London, Received, January 15. Reuter's correspondent at Tokyo says it appears that the first bomb thrown at Count Okuma struck the bonnet of his motor-car, but did not explode. The second bomb exploded, but missed the car, owing to the chauffeur speeding up.

TROOPS LAND AT CORFU.

(Havas Telegram.)

January 15. The landing of Franco-Serbian troops at Corfu has begun.

GOLF.

Royal Hongkong Golf Club. The following are the returns in the Captain's Cup Competition for January:—

Happy Valley.
Mr. D. G. Cheesman 93—18 75
Mr. S. Evans 95—18 77
Lieut. Col. D. C. Faichnie 94—16 78
Mr. R. Henderson 91—9 62
Mr. E. B. Lambert 104—18 86
Pool.
Mr. D. G. Cheesman 93—18 75
22 Entries.

Company Meeting. The adjourned meeting of shareholders in the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., takes place on Monday at noon.

Rough Weather. The S.S. Derwent, which arrived from Saigon to-day, reports strong monsoon and rough sea throughout the whole run.

Demands Conceded. With reference to the demands recently made by the engineers employed by certain Chinese steamship companies, and which were at one time thought likely to lead to a strike, we understand that all the companies concerned have now acceded to the men's wishes.

1891.

SHARE REPORT.

The quotations which follow are from the Hongkong Telegraph for January 15th 1891.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank New Issue—\$260 per share buyers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$63 per share, buyers.

China Traders Insurance Company—\$85 per share, buyers.

North China Insurance—\$118 per share, sellers.

Canton Insurance Company, Ltd.—\$118 per share, buyers.

Yongtze Insurance Association—\$118 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$345 per share, buyers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$88 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$86 per cent. premium, sellers.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company—\$56 per share, buyers.

China and Manila Steamship Company—\$129 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$175 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$501.

Indo-China S.N. Company—\$27 per cent. dis., sellers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$47 per share, sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company Ltd.—\$172 per share, buyers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$96 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$95 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.—\$139 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$79 per share, sales and buyers.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Ltd.—\$10 per share, sellers.

A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd.—\$24 per share, sellers.

Hongkong High Level Tramway Co., Ltd.—\$80 per share sales.

Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share, nominal.

Green Island Cement Co. (old issue)—\$20 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$89 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.—\$7 per share, sales.

West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$30 per share, sellers.

WEDDING.

Mr. C. M. W. Reynolds—Miss J. F. Cooke.

The marriage was solemnised at St. John's Cathedral this morning of Mr. Charles Montague William Reynolds, of the staff of the Hongkong Daily Press, and a member of the Hongkong Police Reserve, son of Mr. H. W. Reynolds, of Bridge House, Monmouth, England, and Miss Jennie Francis Cooke, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Cooke, of Hongkong. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle. The bride, who was tastefully attired, was given away by her father, and she was attended by her mother. The duties of "best man" were carried out by Mr. C. F. Mason, Chief Inspector of Police (Reserve). Mr. F. C. Jenkins, D.S.P. (Reserve), was present with a large number of members of the Police Reserve.

After the ceremony, a reception was held at the Hongkong Hotel, and later Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds left for Tai Po, where they will spend their honeymoon. On returning to the Colony they will reside at No. 1, Morrison Hill. The newly-married couple have been the recipients of a large number of beautiful wedding presents, which include one from the British Company of the Police Reserve, and one from the Daily Press staff.

DE VILLIERS.

A Capital Entertainment at Kowloon.

It is not often that residents in Hongkong get an opportunity of patronising the kind of entertainment which is now being given in the De Villiers Variety Theatre—a large marquee which has been erected on the waste ground near the Kowloon Post Office—and it was in the proper order of things that the initial performance, given last evening, should have been largely attended. Apart from the picture house, Hongkong is notoriously lacking in provision for evening amusement and when the Colony is visited by travelling enterprises it should be the aim of residents to give them a good welcome lest we become an isolated spot in this particular. It was, therefore, gratifying to find such a large audience at last night's performance and the hope may be expressed that during the remaining nights the patronage will be sufficient to save the promoters any disappointment at visiting the Colony.

Speaking of the programme itself, one must bestow compliments. That those assembled found keen enjoyment was demonstrated by the frequent applause which greeted the various items. The opening contribution was given by a lady artist, whose rendering of a popular ragtime song was quite good. The rest of the first half was occupied by Mr. De Villiers himself, who performed a series of conjuring tricks and followed this by some very smartly-executed and bewildering delusions. The way in which a lady was made to disappear from the stage and reappear in an apparently empty box was, to say the least, calculated to make the audience think furiously as to how these feats of "magic" are performed. It was certainly entertaining.

The second half of the programme proved even more enjoyable than the first, sleight of hand tricks and mysterious happenings occupying the greater part of the time. There were also contributions by musical artists, and some effective tableau vivants. Taking the programme in its entirety, it was one affording thorough enjoyment and one well worth patronising.

The entertainment will be repeated this afternoon and evening, as well as to-morrow evening at 6 p.m.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkins, D.S.P. (Reserve) state:—

Revised List of Parades.
Monday January 17th.—No. 4 Company and all recruits thereof.

Tuesday January 18th.—No. 3 and Ambulance Company, also No. 4 Company.

Wednesday January 19th.—No. 2 Company and all recruits thereof.

Thursday January 20th.—No. 1 Company and all recruits thereof.

Friday January 21st.—No. 3 and 4 Companies.

Musket Course. Applications for leave.—Absence without leave from Part II will be treated as a default. All applications for leave must in future be addressed to the Musketry Inspector and not to the D.S.P.

Mail Arrival.

The P. & O. Company's mail steamer Malwa, with the Hongkong mail of the 3rd December, arrived in London on Wednesday afternoon, the 12th instant.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut. Col. A. Chapman, V. D., state:—

Joined.

Private V. Findlay Smith joined the Corps on 14.1.16, allotted Corps No. 1980 and posted to Scouts Company (No. 2 Section).

Parades.

Parades for Sunday, 16th inst. 8.45 a.m. Scouts Co.—Field Operations (see Corps Order No. 3 dated 13.1.16).

9.30 a.m. Musketry at King's Park Range, as detailed in Corps Order No. 2 dated 10.1.16. Remainder nil.

Parades for Monday, 17th inst. 7.00 a.m. and 5.30 p.m. Members of Signalling Section and other Signallers as detailed in Signalling Section order dated 8.12.15. Morse flag and Morse lamp practice at Headquarters.

5.15 p.m. No. 1 Section Scouts Co.—Machine Gun instruction at Hdqrs. Remainder nil.

Detail.

Gun Club Hill, Kowloon.

On duty H. K. V. R.

P. of W. Camp, Kowloon.

On duty H. K. V. R.

N. Y. K. LINE TO EUROPE.

Present Arrangements.

The following paragraph appeared in the Japan Gazette (Yokohama) on January 6:

The N.Y.K. announces that in view of the change of route via the Cape, it will not, after the sailing of the Asutsu Maru on the 28th instant, and until further notice, carry passengers on its European liners.

After reading this item, the manager of the Shanghai branch of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha yesterday told a reporter that it was all news to him as the Shanghai office is still booking passengers for Europe, being without instructions to the contrary. He added, however, that there is some uncertainty of booking for ports beyond Colombo and such bookings are made under certain conditions.

The N.Y.K. are gladly booking passengers to Europe, but they are told that the exact amount of the fare is uncertain as the new schedule of prices for the Cape route has not yet been received from the head office at Tokyo, and it is obvious that the company's steamers cannot carry passengers by the Cape route at the same rate as via Suez. Passengers are booked to Colombo as usual, but for points beyond that port no definite bookings are made for the reason that by the time the steamer reaches the Ceylon port the company may have decided that the Suez route is a safe one and so despatch the steamer via Suez and not via the Cape. No bookings are made for either Durban or Cape Town for the same reason, after the steamer leaves the China coast it may be decided to take the Canal and Mediterranean route.

The Suisu Maru, (January 26) and the Aisatsu Maru, (February 6) are the next two steamers of the European line scheduled to leave Shanghai. The ill-fated Yasaka Maru was to follow the Aisatsu Maru, and unless a substitute steamer is put on in her place there will be an interval of six weeks between sailings after the departure of the Aisatsu Maru.

No advice has yet reached the Shanghai office of the N. Y. K. concerning substitute steamers, but it is assumed that one will be taken from the Australian line, and possibly one from the American line, so that the fortnightly schedule to Europe may be maintained.

SENTRY SHOTS AT CHINESE.

Incident at Internment Camp.

An overwise Chinese must have received a big shock on Thursday night for his temerity in venturing too near the German encampment. It appears that he was walking up the railway line skirting the camp when he was challenged by the sentry, and, instead of answering, made off. The sentry sent a shot after him, which apparently missed him, for nothing more was seen of him, and it is assumed he escaped injury.

THE SHANGHAI ARMS CASE.

Heavy Sentences.

Yesterday morning saw the closing scenes in the trial of S. H. and O. Abbas, father and son, on charges of committing an offence under the Defence of the Realm Act, says the N. C. Daily News of January 10.

In passing sentence on the elder man his Lordship said:—You, Sidmond Hay Abbas, have been convicted of an offence under article 50 of the regulations made under the Defence of the Realm Act, and the jury have found that you committed acts calculated to be prejudicial to the defence of the realm. The nature of the acts is the supply of arms and ammunition to the enemies of your country. The evidence shows that you were engaged with others in purveying to them 15,000 rifles, 1,000 revolvers and about a million and a half rounds of ammunition. The evidence also shows that those who acquired these arms and ammunition proposed to deliver them in India, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements with a view to their use in rebellion against the British Government. Fortunately for you, I do not think that you intended to create an outbreak, but you allowed an utterly despicable desire for gain to overcome the sentiment of loyalty to your country which ought to have inspired you and which, whatever your origin, was due to a country under whose government you were born, which had protected you and under whose protection you carried on a profitable business.

The sentence allowed is death or such other lesser penalty as the Court may think fit. I sentence you to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for fifteen years.

To the younger prisoner, his Lordship said:—

You, Oswald Abbas, have been convicted of aiding and abetting your father in the commission of the offence for which he has been convicted. There is nothing to show that you were a party to the commission of the offence, but it is clear that after it had been committed you aided and abetted the other prisoner by assisting him in obtaining the price of his villainy. I shall pass on you what would in ordinary times be the severest penalty which the law allows, though under the Defence of the Realm Act you appear to be liable to a heavier punishment. You will be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for two years.

Mr. Wilkinson:—I understand that under our rules your Lordship's judgment on the elder prisoner is one of penal servitude? His Lordship:—Yes.

CANTON NEWS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

New Railroad to Macao.

Canton, January 13. Information is at hand to the effect that one Mr. Leung Wan-tak has organised a Company and raised sufficient capital to construct a railroad to connect Canton and Macao. Work is to begin in a short time as the surveys are being rapidly made. The country through which the new line is to pass is very rich and prosperous, so it is thought to promise good returns on the initial investment.

A Burglary Case.

On the night of the 8th inst. three robbers entered the office of a certain Chinese doctor in Shap Sam Po, ostensibly to purchase some medicine. Once in, however, they flashed pistols and, after binding the unhappy doctor, they robbed the house of everything of value which they could carry away. It is said they took five hundred dollars' worth of gold ornaments. When the police arrived on the scene the burglars had made their departure. One suspect has been arrested.

The Eastern Bulwark.

What is known as the Eastern Bulwark, near the Canton-Kowloon Railway Station has been in bad repair for about a year. General Lung has begun to repair it and put it in order. A troop of soldiers has been stationed there.

Counterfeiters Captured.

At present there is a considerable amount of counterfeit silver coin in circulation in Canton. One of the police detectives spied a place in Nam On, near the Yuet-Hon Railway Station and a raid was made. The police succeeded in catching four men red-handed, in the very act of making silver coins. They also found three hundred dollars' worth of counterfeit silver dollars in the place. The four men were brought to the Central Police Station for trial.

TYPICAL POSITION IN ARTOIS.

The Cheery French Soldier and His Allies.

The Press Association's special correspondent, writing from British General Headquarters in France says:—

The building had originally been a peasant's cottage set in the midst of a pleasant garden on the banks of a river. Now, however, all was changed. The garden was a mass of trenches roughly thrown up, with mud parapets. The river had been dammed and had flooded the country on either side, and of the cottage itself little remained. The crazy roof was shrouded with beams and tree trunks, while the walls were stacked with the refuse of the French army as the guest of the French General Staff our little party was greeted with nothing but smiles and cheers and ready words of welcome. Every French soldier feels that he is working with the British in a common cause, and the bonds uniting the two armies grow every day closer and more friendly.

MISSING SOVEREIGNS.

Soldier Said to have been Robbed in Hospital.

A most interesting case was opened before Mr. J. B. Wood at the Police Court this morning, in which the theft of 70 sovereigns and other money from under an Indian soldier's pillow, whilst he was in hospital, is alleged. An Indian soldier named Dulip Singh was the defendant, being charged with stealing the money from a comrade named Nigam Singh. Both are attached to the Hongkong and Singapore Battalion R.G.A.

Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon, and Harston, prosecuted and told the magistrate that the complainant had a considerable amount of money—70 sovereigns and other money—which he kept wrapped up in a piece of khaki cloth under his pillow. Both defendant and complainant were in hospital and occupied beds a short distance away from each other. Early on the morning of the 8th, the complainant left his bed to go outside, and on his return, after an absence of 15 minutes, he found that the money had gone. Unfortunately, suspicion fell upon the man who occupied the next bed, and the Army authorities only followed up enquiries against this man, although there were beds on both sides. Enquiries were also made at the Banks and the Post Office, and it was about a month afterwards that the defendant appeared at the Post Office desiring to send 850 rupees to his father, and he produced 57 sovereigns for the transaction. While the Money Order was being made out, another Indian soldier came into the Post Office and the defendant then covered up the money with his arms, so that it should not be seen. This action was noticed by the Post Office authorities who caused enquiries to be instituted. Defendant made a statement to his Commanding Officer which has since been found to be wholly untrue. Mr. Shenton here asked for a remand.

This was granted, the case being fixed for hearing on Thursday next at 11 a.m. Bail was allowed in the sum of \$50, between officer and man in the French army are somewhat different from those obtaining in other countries. France is a Republican country, and theoretically all men are equal. Officers and men work together with the most perfect unanimity. Another marked trait of the "poilu" is his intense cordiality towards his British allies. Wherever I went during the days I have just spent with the French army as the guest of the French General Staff our little party was greeted with nothing but smiles and cheers and ready words of welcome. Every French soldier feels that he is working with the British in a common cause, and the bonds uniting the two armies grow every day closer and more friendly.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY

the 20th January 1916, commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Room, Duddell Street, One Victoria in Handsome Cabinet.

Also
12 Bevelled Mirrors
3 Enamelled Baths
2 Turkish Vapour Baths
4 Japanese Screens
etc., etc., etc.

On view from Wednesday, the 19th inst.

Terms.—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong January 15th, 1916.

Dr. R. D. Chestnut, Stricken Paralysis.

Still recently United States General at Canton, and has connected with the Chinese War Service since 1877, suffered a stroke of paralysis on the first of the Prince George New York. His relatives summoned and a brother is coming from his home in New York in order to be with him. Messages of condolence have received from the State Department at Washington.

Cheshire is in his sixty-third year, and began his career in 1877 as interpreter in the Chinese Legation in London.

A year later he was ap-
pointed Vice-Consul there, and
held various posts until appointed
Minister by former President
Chastine had many friends
amongst who will bear witness

SOURCE SERVICES

John's Cathedral, Hong Kong.
 1 Sunday after Epiphany, 1
 1 January, 1916. Holy Com-
 munion (8.5 a.m.) Matins: (1)
 1 Responses: Ferial Venite.
 1 Communion. Psalms: 79, 38. Te-
 1 nison: Oakley in F. Jubilate.
 1 Hymns in E. Anthem: "I
 1 have prayed for the Lord." Men-
 1 tion John. Hymn: 81. N.B.:
 1 Psalm 79, verses 1, 5, 6, 9, 14.
 1 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807.

significat: Turle (23rd. morn-
g. Nine Dimitris: Wesley.
ymms: 169, 75 [T. 69], 31.
Peter's Church, West Point.
s.m. Holy Communion 11 a.m.
Morning Prayer and Sermon.
Preacher: Rev. W. T. Feather-
stone.

Portable Wireless Telephones.

Sunday after Epiphany,
6th January 1936. Holy Com-
munion, after Morning Service.
Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Hymns:
37. Responses: Festal Venite:
6th Day-Kemption. Psalms: of
the 16th-Morning-Te Deum:
1st. Judea-Jubilate: Goodness:
Hymns: 117-151-1. Kyrie:
Lauder. National Anthem.
Evening Prayer 6 p.m. Hymns:
75 (Tune 540 a.m.) Responses:
Festal Psalms: of the 16th.
Evening. Magnificat: Stainer:
A. A. Chant No. 3355 Nub:
Dimittis: Stainer-W. B. Chant:
No. 376. Hymns: 115-567 (Tune
29 a.m.) 224. Vesper Hymn:
National Anthem.

St. John Church, Kennedy Road,
Morning 11. Hymns: 377, 513,
155, 53. Sanctus: Love your

"Gammies." Evening 6. Hyman:
 1899, 207, 237, 353-370. Collec-
 tions for Bible Society. Prea-
 cher, Rev. J. Kirk Macaonach-
 ie. Chapel Hall, (Arc 49 and
 12 Pedders Street) On the
 Lord's Day Believers meet for
 Worship at 5 p.m. and the
 Lord's Supper; at 4 p.m. a
 Children's Meeting at 8 p.m.
 Preaching Tuesday and Thurs-
 day, at 8 p.m. Exposition of
 Scripture Saturday at 8 p.m.
 Prayer Meeting.
 Wesleyan Methodist Church,
 Wanchai. Sunday Morning
 Service 10.15 a.m. Sunday
 Evening Service 6.15 p.m.
 Sunday School and Sailors' Home
 Arsonal Street. Sunday Even-

ing, telephone services 3 p.m.
St. Joseph's Church, Garden
Road, Mass., and Sermon at
10 a.m., followed by the Benedic-
tion of the Blessed Sacrament
at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, West-
bury, Low Masses at 7, and
9 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m.
5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the
Blessed Sacrament.
St. Christ Church of Christ, Scientist,
MacDonnell Road, Sandyspar-
ade.

[illegible]

WAR TELEGRAMS

(Continued from page 1.)

THE RUSSIANS.

ENEMIES BECOMING ALARMED.

January 13, 5.55 p.m.
 Reuter's correspondent at Paris says a Petrograd telegram states that in order to cope with the Russian offensive the Austrians are recalling four divisions from the Balkans, and two from the Italian front. The Germans are bringing up eight divisions from the Balkans and even the French front is said to have been tapped. Large enemy reinforcements appeared on the extreme right of the southern Russian front. The Austrians are feverishly evacuating Czernowitz, and the public services and hospitals are being removed to Hungary.

January 14, 1.20 a.m.

A Petrograd communique states that the Black Sea torpedo boats destroyed an enemy submarine off the Anatolian coast, and likewise destroyed two colliers. The enemy twice unsuccessfully attempted to assume the offensive north-east of Czernowitz. We drove out the enemy from part of the trenches which we occupied. The Turks are endeavouring to fortify positions on the river Arthave in the Caucasus, but have been dispersed. There have been encounters with strong Kurdish forces in the region of Ardjache.

THE TRADE WAR.

WHAT AUSTRALIA IS DOING.

January 13, 6.20 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne reports that, replying to resolutions passed by the Associated Chambers of Manufacturers, with the object of preventing Germany regaining Australian trade after the war, the Hon. T. Hughes said it would be incredible folly if victory left Germany in possession of economic opportunities. The war must be carried out in the industrial field as determinedly as the battlefield. He had not favoured trade with Germany at any time.

THE EMPIRE'S PROBLEMS.

CONFERENCE OF DOMINION PREMIERS URGED.

January 13, 7.30 p.m.

Speaking at a luncheon, at the National Liberal Club, to Sir George H. Reid, Lord Islington said that he hoped in the course of the year a conference of Dominion Premiers would be held with a view to deciding the Empire's industrial, economic and defensive problems, and that the members of the conference would find it feasible and agreeable to open the doors to India, which contributed her full share in the great Imperial ordeal, and whose interests in the future would be so interwoven with those of other parts of the Empire that no Imperial conference would be complete which did not include India (cheers). Sir George Reid said that after the war there must be a re-adjustment of inter-Imperial relations, which must never be the subject of party conflicts. After the magnificent loyalty of our fellow subjects in India, we must be more anxious than ever to assist in the development of that part of the Empire, as well as every other part as rapidly as possible.

KAISER'S ILLNESS.

FAMILY SUMMONED TO BERLIN.

January 13, 8.20 p.m.

An Italian wireless message states that the Queen of Greece has been summoned to Berlin owing to the Kaiser's illness. Other reports state that the whole family has been called to Berlin.

THE PRUSSIAN DIET.

THE RE-OPENING SPEECH.

January 13, 9.40 p.m.

Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent states that a feature of the opening of the Prussian Diet to-day was the absence of the Kaiser. Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg, the Chancellor, delivered the opening speech and said:—"The Kaiser charged me to open the Diet in his name." In his speech he declared that it was the enemies who were responsible for the fact that the peoples of Europe were still tearing themselves to pieces. He proceeded to say that Providence was subjecting the German people to an iron test. Great things had been done, but great things were still required. Then came a bombastic review of Germany's achievements as a prelude to the announcement of an additional income-tax and other increases in taxation, which was accompanied by a vague reference to the possibility of some concession as regards popular representation in the Legislature. A significant passage says the entire manhood was capable of bearing arms and protecting the State. At the conclusion of the speech he appealed for sustained sacrifice and resolution, saying that what the enemies represent as compulsion is "liberty based on order."

WAR TELEGRAMS.

JAPANESE PREMIER.

ESCAPES ASSASSIN'S BOMBS.

January 14, 1.20 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Tokio states that a man threw bombs at the Premier, who escaped.

CONSULAR ARRESTS.

FRENCH RETALIATION.

January 14, 1.20 a.m.

The Turkish official at charge of the archives of the Turkish Embassy in Paris has been arrested as a retaliation for the arrest of the French Vice-Consul at Constantinople.

LOYAL AUSTRALIA.

CAMPAIGN TO RAISE ANOTHER ARMY.

January 14, 3.15 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent in Melbourne states that the campaign to raise an additional 50,000 men was opened in the Town Hall. Hon. Mr. Hughes said it is not for Australia to criticise the British leaders but to do its best, unimpaired of anything else. A motion pledging support was carried with enthusiasm.

THE ITALIANS.

January 14, 3.15 a.m.

A Rome communique reports that there have only been lively artillery exchanges at various points. The Italian artillery caught troops revictualing and columns on the march in the Roder valley and in the vicinity of Seebach, dispersing them.

NEW LIEUT.-GENERAL.

January 14, 3.15 p.m.

Sir Alexander John Godley has been gazetted as temporary Lieutenant-General while commanding an army corps. [Lieut.-General Godley joined the Royal Dublin Fusiliers in 1886, and saw service in Africa. He was Staff Officer to Gen. Baden-Powell and Plumer, commanded a Rhodesian brigade, was on the staff at Aldershot, commanding M.I. at Aldershot till 1903, Commandant M.I. Longmoor 1903-6, M.J.-General of Imperial General Staff and G.O.C., New Zealand forces, 1910.]

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

REQUEST FOR EXTENSION.

January 14, 7.25 a.m.

A telegram from Ottawa states that the Duke of Connaught, at the opening of the Canadian Parliament, announced that a resolution would be submitted requesting the British Parliament to enact legislation to extend the life of the Canadian Parliament for a year. The Duke referred to the untiring devotion of India and the Dominions in co-operating with Great Britain to achieve common defence and liberties.

ENEMY DEPORTEES.

ARRIVAL AT FLUSHING.

January 14, 7.25 a.m.

Four hundred and eighty-seven enemy deportees from India—who were transported on the s.s. Golconda—have arrived at Flushing.

THE DARDANELLES.

KAISER'S GRATIFICATION.

January 14, 7.50 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that the Kaiser telegraphed to the Sultan an expression of his great satisfaction over the enemy's evacuation of Gallipoli.

ITALIAN STEAMER WITH GUNS.

RELEASED BY U.S. GOVERNMENT.

January 14, 7.50 a.m.

A wire from Washington states that the Government has consented to the departure of the Italian steamer, Guiseppe Verdi, mounting two guns, on assurances that they are only to be used for defence.

MEXICAN BANDITS.

KILL ANOTHER AMERICAN.

January 14, 7.50 a.m.

A report reaches Washington that another American has been killed by Mexican bandits.

SIR JOHN FRENCH ENTERTAINED.

WAR REVOLUTIONISED.

January 14, 7.50 a.m.

General Sir John French was the guest at luncheon of the Fabmorgens Company, and said in the course of a speech that nobody who had not seen could understand how thoroughly war had become revolutionised. Sir Evelyn Wood paid a tribute to Viscount French and told an incident of how at a critical moment in a recent battle a shell stunned a trusted General. Sir John French happened to be on the spot, took personal charge of the subordinate army and made dispositions by which the Germans were thrown back.

PUBLIC AUCTION

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

A Large Quantity of Wines and Spirits to be sold without reserve

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY

the 19th January 1916

commencing at 11 a.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

10 Cases Cigaret (Ch. Lafite, Ch. Palmer etc.)

15 do Burgundy (Volnay, Nuits, Beaune & Pommard)

10 do Red and White Sparkling Burgundy

10 do Champagne

6 do White Wines

22 do Italian Vermouth

Also

19 Cases Guinness Stout (pints & splits)

4 do Bass Ale

And

40 Cases Scotch Whisky (sundry brands)

On view from Friday 14th inst.

Terms: Cash on delivery

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer

Hongkong January, 8th 1916.

NOTICES.

KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present price.

"COMET."

\$4.75 per case ex store.

"WHITE ROSE."

\$4.95 per case ex store.

CHING CHEONG

168 Des Voeux Road, Cen.

(2 blocks West of Cent. Market.)

KWONG YUEN,

91 Des Voeux Road, West

NOTICES

G.  R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desirous to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain Superintendent of Police, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Hongkong 9th. July. 1915.

NOTICE.

MEE CHEUNG,
PHOTOGRAPH

FLOOD PICTURES

of

CANTON, SHAMEEN,
WEST RIVER

AND

VARIOUS DISTRICTS
NOW ON SALE

Hongkong, 18th July, 1913.

NOTICE

THE CHINA PROVIDENT
LOAN AND MORTGAGE
CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up—\$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, etc.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application.)

The Office of TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF

WILLS, ATTORNEY, etc.

Underwritten and Examined: SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1916.

Deceased: after the Show, Serpents and Light Refreshment: ALEXANDER CAFE, Oper. T. J. M'Intyre

ENTERTAINMENTS.

DE. VILLIERS

ILLUSIONIST.

With his Company of Song, Dance and Musical Artists.

Tableaux Vivants, etc.

MOVING THEATRE

KOWLOON.

NEXT TO POST-OFFICE.

TO-DAY, SATURDAY, 15th JANUARY.

TWO PERFORMANCES

5 and 9.15 p.m.

SUNDAY, 16th JANUARY

ONE PERFORMANCE ONLY

COMMENCING 6 P.M.

All performances:—2 solid hours entertainment.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Evening 9.15 p.m.		Matinees 5 or 6 p.m.	
1st Class	— — — \$1.50	1st Class	— — — \$1.00
2nd	— — — 1.00	2nd	— — — .70
3rd	— — — .50	3rd	— — — .40
Gallery (Asiatics only)	— .20	Gallery (Asiatics only)	— .15

Children under 10 years of age—Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform—Half Price to 1st, 2nd and 3rd Classes only.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1916.

A Most Wonderful and Thrilling Picture

"THE MASKED AMAZON"

A Drama of Circus and Diplomatic Life

in 5 parts:

"INTERESTING OPOSSUM HUNTING"

Also

PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE

"MAX'S MARVELLOUS TULIP."

TINY TIM AND THE CHERRIES"

WEDNESDAY January 26, '96

A Grand Complimentary Night

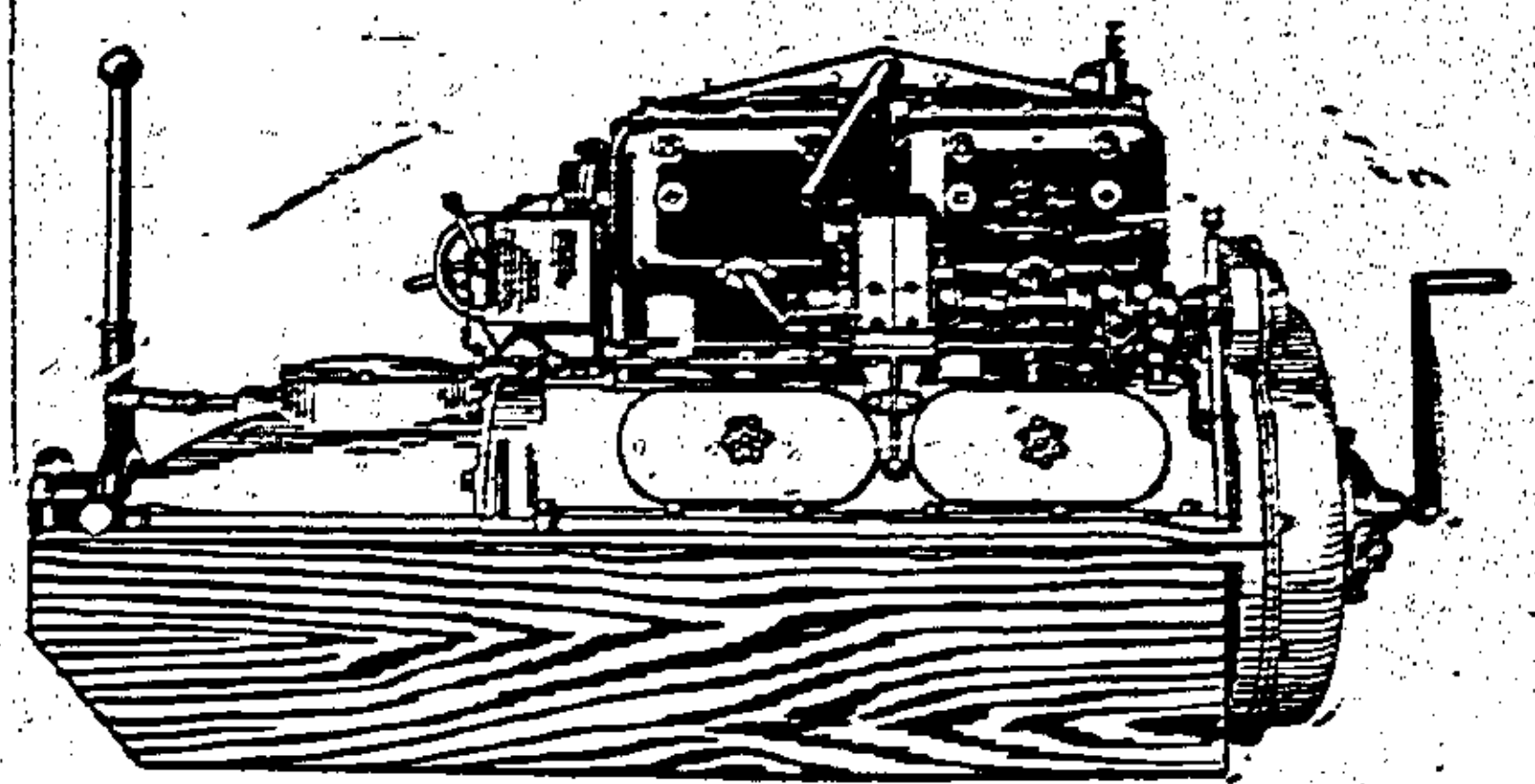
TO THE H.K. POLICE RESERVES.

A Splendid Programme is being Arranged.

NOTICES.

SCRIPPS MOTORS

SIMPLE AND RELIABLE

18 B. H. P. COMPLETE WITH ELECTRIC STARTER.
\$2,000 LOCAL CURRENCY.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.

4, DES VŒUX ROAD, CENTRAL.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

MOTOR CARS FOR HIRE & SALE.

PROMPT SERVICE.

Sole Distributors for South China and Macao for the OVERLAND and HUDSON Motor Cars, the TRUMBULL cycle car and the NEW COMET motor Cycles.

KOWLOON BRANCH, 25, KATHAN ROAD

TEL. 482

PROPRIETOR C. LAURITSEN. Tel. 482

MARTIN'S
APOLIST
PILLS

A French Remedy for all Complaints of the Urinary System, such as Gleet, Stricture, Catarrh, etc. It is a powerful and reliable remedy, and is sold in all the principal Dispensaries and Chemists.

MARTIN'S
APOLIST
PILLS

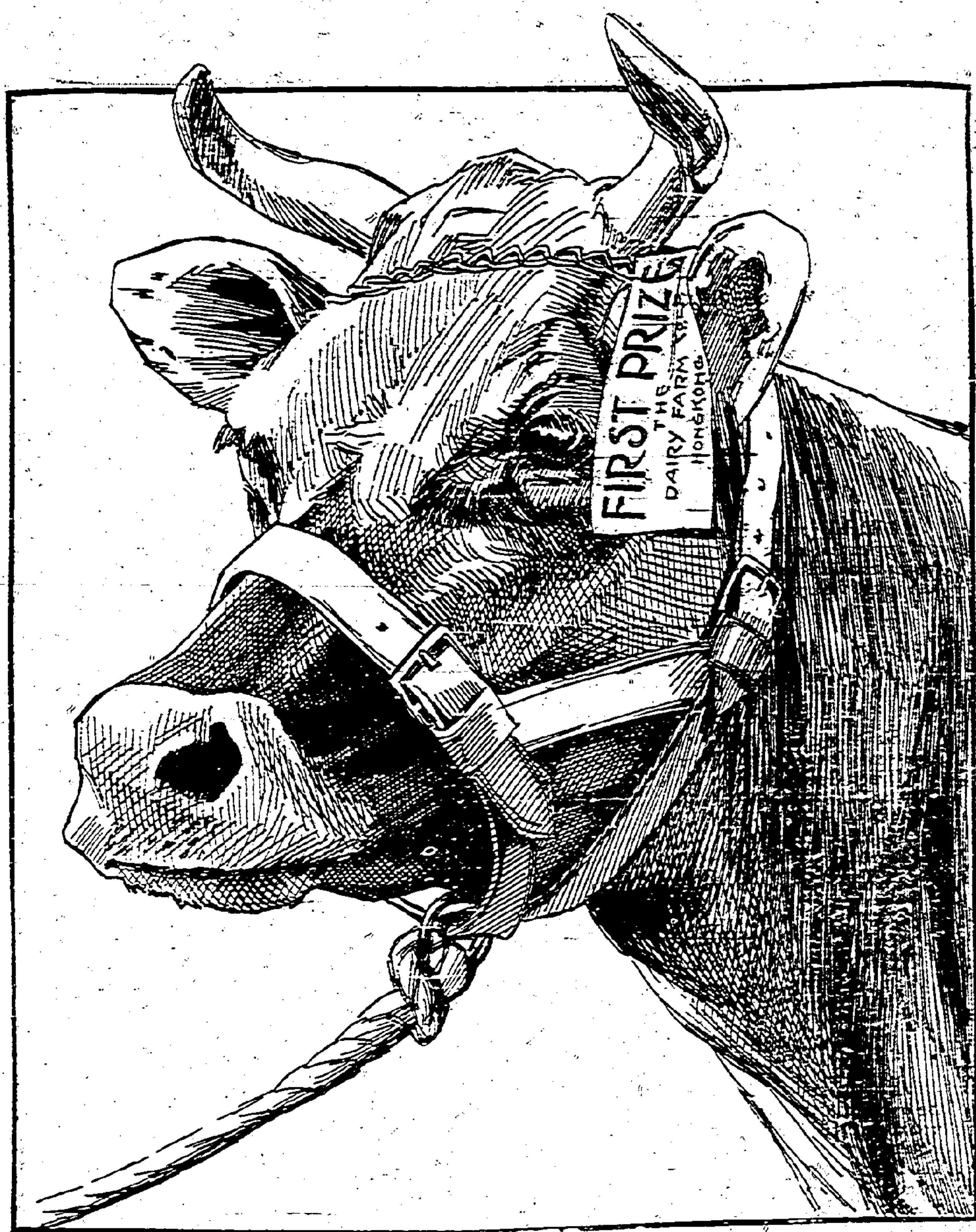
SINGON & CO.

Established A.D. 1880.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARD
WARE. MERCHANTS. Wholesale
and Retail. Importers. General
and Heavy Cattle Importers. General
Importers and Exporters. Tel. 30 and
31. 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107,
108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1916.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.



OUR MILK

IS

MILK.

WE USE

NO PRESERVATIVE.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.-SELLERS SA.-SALES B.-BUYERS N.-NOMINAL

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Price	Number of Shares	Par Value	1914. Highest	1914. Lowest	1915. Highest	1915. Lowest	Last Dividend and Date
Banks.								
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	\$300 b.	120,000	\$125	all	355 July	700 Oct	845 x div. 790 c. div.	{ 22 3/4 at 1/9 5/16 equal to \$24.21 for 1/2 year 30/6/15
Marine Insurances.								
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	415 b.	10,000	\$250	50	350 Dec.	305 Oct.	425 360	{ Final of \$4 a/c 1913. Interim of \$18 a/c 1914.
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	182 1/2 s.	10,000	\$15	£5	145 May	133 Jan.	180 160	{ Final of 12 1/2 p.c. making 25 p.c. for 1914.
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	212 1/2 b.	12,400	\$250	100	54 1/2 April	700 Oct.	89 1/2 85 1/2	{ Final of \$20 and bonus of \$5 making \$25 for 1913 and Interim of \$30 for 1914.
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	265 s.	12,000	\$100	60	210 April	192 1/2 Jan.	270 225	{ Final of \$15 mak. \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914.
Fire Insurances.								
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	152 1/2 b.	20,000	\$100	20	160 July	140 Oct.	162 130	\$9 for 1913
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	410 b.	8,000	\$250	50	395 Feb.	368 April	420 385	\$27 for 1913
Shipping.								
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	1113 b.	20,000	\$50	all	36 Mar.	27 1/2 Nov.	114 45	\$4 1/2 for year ending 30.6.15
Hongkong C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	20 1/2 b.	80,000	\$15	all	29 1/2 Jan.	22 Dec.	23 19	{ Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts. for year ending 31.12.14.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	1181 b.	60,000	\$5	all	79 Jan.	50 Sept.	178 96	{ 6 p.c. on p. & 3 p.c. on d. for year 1914. a/c 1913. Interim of 6 p.c. on the combined a/c 1913 & 1914. 39.15 quoted ex div. in H.K. 1.12.15.
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	87 1/2 s.	3,797,610	\$1	all	106 1/2 Feb.	70 1/2 Sept.	90 1/2 x div. 82 1/2 x div.	{ Interim of 2 1/2 (Coupon No 25) making 7 1/2 for 1915.
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	37 s.	40,000	\$10	all	49 Mar.	40 Nov.	39 32	{ \$1.50 per share and bonus of 40 cents per share for year ending 30.4.15
Refineries.								
China S. Refining Co., Ltd.	130 b.	20,000	\$100	all	96 1/2 Feb.	70 Nov.	134 111	\$3 for 1912
Luzon S. Refining Co., Ltd.	37 s.	7,000	\$100	all	31 Jan.	17 Dec.	46 27 1/2	\$3 for 1897
Mining.								
Kailan Mining Administration	30 1/2 s.	1,000,000	\$1	all	4 1/2 Feb.	33 1/2 Dec.	33 1/2 30 1/2	{ Interim of 1/- account year ending 30.6.15 (Coupon No. 5.)
Ranb Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	3.35 s.	200,000	\$1	all	3 1/2 Jan.	1.90 Nov.	4 3 1/2	{ 1/2 for 1909
Tromps Mines Ltd.	27 1/2 s.	160,000	\$1	all	39 1/2 Feb.	19 1/2 Nov.	32 1/2 25 1/2	{ 1/2 interim a/c 1915 paid 12.7.15
Ural Caspians	3 1/2 s.	796,666	\$1	all	56 1/2	21 1/2	41 37 1/2	{ 1/- interim 1915
Docks, Wharves and Godowns.								
H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	77 s.	60,000	\$50	all	69 Jan.	73 Nov.	81 1/2 68	\$3.50 for year 1914
H.K. & W.D. Co., Ltd.	82 1/2 s.	66,000	\$50	all	77 Jan.	53 Oct.	88 1/2 57	\$3 dividend for year 1914
Shai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	60 s.	35,700	\$100	all	60 July	50 Dec.	63 1/2 49	\$1.3 for year ending 30.4.15
Shai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	92 1/2 b.	36,000	\$100	all	70 Jan.	82 1/2 Dec.	80 78 1/2	Tls. 5 for 1914
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.								
Anglo French Lands	1.94 b.	13,000	\$100	100	128 July	120 Dec.	116 94	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 29.2.14
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	108 b.	20,000	\$50	50	128 July	120 Dec.	116 94	{ \$2.50 for half year ending 30.6.15
H'kong Land Investment Co., Ltd.	104 b.	20,000	\$100	all	117 1/2 July	88 Nov.	111 1/2 108	{ \$3 1/2 for year ending 30.6.15
H'phreys Estate & P. Co., Ltd.	6.80 b.	150,000	\$10	all	51 1/2 Jan.	7 Nov.	7 6.10	{ 45 cents for year 1914
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	40 b.	6,000	\$50	30	45 1/2 Jan.	44 Feb.	40 40	{ \$3 for 1914
Shanghai Lands	107 b.	78,000	\$50	all	98 Dec.	89 Oct.	106 101	{ Dividend of 6 p.c. for 1/2 year ending 30.6.15
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	81 b.	12,000	\$50	all	73 June	66 Feb.	81 70	{ \$2 for half year ending 30.6.15
H'kong Central Estates	103 b.	10,000	\$100	all	73 June	66 Feb.	81 100	{ \$4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14
Cotton Mills.								
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	150 s.	20,000	\$50	all	118 July	125 May	180 135	Tls. 75 for year ending 31.10.15
Kung Yik	15 s.	75,000	\$100	all	144 Jan.	11 Mar.	17 13 1/2	Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30.11.14
Laon Kung Mow	71 b.	8,000	\$100	all	110 Feb.	10 May	89 80	Tls. 1.20 for 1913
Shanghai Cottons	52 b.	40,000	\$50	all	135 Feb.	70 Nov.	105 90	{ Dividend of Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 30.6.15
Yangtzeports.								
China Borneo Company, Ltd.	10 1/2 b.	60,000	\$10	all	12 May	10 Dec.	10 10	85 cents for 1914
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	4.80 b.	10,000	\$5	all	4.50 July	4 April	4 1/4 4 1/4	6% for year ending 28.2.06
Do. (Spec. shares)								
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	10 b.	155,000	\$1	all	9 Jan.	7 Nov.	10.10 8.00	70 cts. for 1914
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	29 b.	40,000	\$10	all	39 June	35 Aug.	34 31	{ \$1.25 for year ending 31.7.15
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	10.20 b.	40,000	\$10	all	6.90 Jan.	5 Dec.	11 6.70	50 cts. for 1914
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	43 1/2 s.	60,000	\$10	all	49 Jan.	36 Nov.	45 39	\$2.00 per share for 1914
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	190 s.	65,000	\$25	all	21 1/2 July	174 Dec.	190 184	Interim of \$2 account 1915
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	31 b.	60,000	\$10	all	25 June	22 Apr.	43 1/2 25	Interim \$1 for year ending 30.6.15
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	5 1/2 b.	325,000	\$5	all	13 1/2 July	7 Feb.	5.50 4.80	{ \$10 for 1914
Langkats.								
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	10 b.	25,000	\$10	all	64 1/2 Mar.	28 Dec.	42 36 1/2	{ Interim of Tls. 1 making Tls. 2 a/c 1912
Do (New) 85 cts.	10 b.	25,000	\$10	all	10 1/2 Jan.	9 June	10 9	{ 70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.15
Philippines.								
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	4 b.	75,000	\$10	all	—	—	4 4	None
Societe des Pulpes et Papier	20 b.	12,000	\$10	all	—	—	5 5	\$1.50 for 1910
teries du Tonkin	20 b.	12,000	\$10	all	—	—	20 20	None
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	3 1/2 s.	20,000	\$5	all	5.00 June	4 Nov.	3 1/2 3.00	25 cts. for year ending 31.5.15
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	16 s.	27,723	\$10	all	22 1/2 Feb.	17 Jan.	18 16	{ \$1.00 per share for year ending 31.12.1914
Watson and Co., Ltd.	86.85 s.	90,000	\$10	all	8 1/2 April	6.50 Dec.	6.50 x div. 6 1/2 x div.	60 cts. for 1914
William Powell, Limited	5 1/2 s.	21,000	\$7	all	9 1/2 Jan.	6 1/2 Dec.	7 5 1/2	{ 50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new year shares for year ending 30.6.14
S. C. Morning Post	29 b.	6,900	\$25	all	30 June	82 Dec.	29 29	\$1.50 for 1914.

LATEST RUBBER QUOTATIONS.

Anglo-Java Estates Ltd. Tls. 17 1/2 buyers.	Ayer Panas (Straits) \$9.00 buyers.	Kempas (Straits) \$5 buyers.	Sandycrofts (Straits) \$9.00 buyers.
Anglo-Dutch Tls. 8 buyers.	Balgownie (Straits) \$6 buyers.	Malaka Findas (Straits) \$2 1/4 buyers.	Pajam (Straits) \$16 1/4 buyers.
Linggis \$1	Changkat Serdangs (Straits) \$2 1/2 buyers.	Malakoffs (Straits) \$4 1/2 buyers.	New Serendah \$2.75 buyers.
Nordana 19/- buyers.			

WRIGHT & HORNBY.

Share and General Brokers

6, Des Vaux Road Central Tel. address, Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO NOON, FRIDAY, 1916.
ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN "UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS."
THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby, in their share report dated January 14, state:—
The activity in shipping shares has been well maintained and shares show further appreciation in values on the week. Generally speaking the market is firm with a fair amount of business passing.
Silver is quoted at 27 1/2 per oz. for ready.
Exchange on London opened to-day at 1/11 1/4 T.T., on Shanghai 7 1/4 T.T. and at 7 1/2 for 3 d/s bills.
Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have been a steady market and close with buyers at \$800.
Marine Insurances.—Cantons are still enquired for at \$415, after sales at the close. Unions have sold at \$81 1/2 and more shares could be picked at this figure. From Shanghai North Chinas are quoted at Tls. 182 1/2 and Yangtzes at \$265 ex. 73.
Fire Insurances.—China Fires are wanted at \$152 1/2 and Hongkong Fires at \$410.
Shipping.—Indo-Chinas have further improved from \$17 1/2 to \$180 cash buyers and a large business has been transacted at intermediate rates both for cash and for forward delivery. Douglas's have advanced from \$113 to \$114 early in the week, but have since been done at \$112 and the market closes with buyers at \$112 1/2 and sellers at \$112 1/2. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats are wanted at \$20 1/2 and Star Feries have sellers at \$37 1/2.

Mining.—Kailans are 30/- nominal, Raubs \$335 nominal and Trochob 27/- buyers.

Refineries.—China Sugars have been an active market both for cash and for forward delivery and at the close there are buyers at \$130 for the former delivery, and at \$133 1/2 for March. Luzons are \$37 sellers.

Oils.—Shell Transports have changed hands at \$6 1/8. Ural Caspians are \$3 1/2 sellers in London, and are locally business to report in them without. Langkats sold at Tls. 35 and at Tls. 35 1/2, but on Thursday on receipt of news that the output had gone up to 243 tons, the price advanced to Tls. 38 1/2, at which figure there were sales in Shanghai; at the close the market is easier, with buyers at Tls. 37 and sellers at Tls. 37 1/2.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves are easier with sellers at \$77 and Docks have sellers of the old shares at \$82 and the new issue at \$78 1/2 after sales at the rate. Shanghai Docks are firmer with buyers offering Tls. 60 and Hongkew Wharves are Tls. 92 1/2 buyers.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—There are sellers of Central Estates at \$103 and Humphreys Estates at \$102 and buyers of Hongkong Hotels at \$109, Kowloon Lands at \$40, and West Points at \$81.

Cotton Mills.—Yangtzeports are in demand at Tls. 6, Ewos at Tls. 14 1/2, Kung Yiks at Tls. 14 1/2, sellers asking Tls. 15, Shanghai Cottons at Tls. 9 1/2 and Internationals at Tls. 72.

Miscellaneous.—There are buyers of Dairy Farms at \$29, Ropes at \$31, Low Level Trams at \$3 1/2, Peak Trams at \$10, Steam Landings at \$3 1/2, A. S. Watsons at \$6 85 and China Borneo at \$10. Green Island Cements have changed hands at \$10 1/2 and more shares are obtainable at this figure.

BANK OF CANTON LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS Received.

INTEREST ON FIXED

DEPOSITS

For 3 Months 3% per annum
For 6 Months 4% per annum
For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum

LOOK POON SHAN

Chief Manager.

NOTICE

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

WEEK DAYS.

1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.

1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.

1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.

1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.

1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.

1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.

1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.

1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.

1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.

1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.

1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.

1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.

1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.

EXCHANGE

January 15.

Selling		T/T Marks	
T/T Demand	1/11 1/4	Demand Germany	2.69
30 d/s	1/11 5/16	T/T France	2.69
60 d/s	1/11 3/8	Demand Paris	2.69 1/2
4 m/s	1/11 1/2	On Haiphong	3 1/4 prem.
T/T Shanghai	74 1/2	On Saigon	3
Private 30 d/s sight	82 1/2	On Bangkok	79 1/2
T/T Singapore	91 1/2	Buying	2
T/T Japan	91 1/2	4 m/s L/C	2
T/T India	144 1/2	4 m/s D.P.	2- 1/8
Demand India	144 1/2	6 m/s L/C	2- 1/4
T/T Bombay	144 1/2	30 d/s Sney & M.	2- 1/4
Demand Bombay	144 1/2	30 d/s San F co & N.Y.	47 1/2
T/T Calcutta	144 1/2	4 m/s Marks	Nom
Demand Calcutta	144 1/2	4 m/s France	2.80
Demand Manila	92 3/4	6 m/s France	2.85
T/T San F co & N.Y.	46	Gold Leaf per oz.	\$58.40
Demand New York	46 1/8	Sovereign	\$10.30 nom.
T/T Java	104 1/2	Bar Silver ready	27 1/16
		forward	

